

THE

SOUTHERN PLANTER.

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, and the Household Arts.

Agriculture is the nursing mother of the Arts. | Tillage and Pasturage are the two breasts of —*Xenophon.* | the State.—*Sully.*

FRANK. G. RUFFIN, EDITOR.

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JOURNAL OF THE FARMERS ASSEMBLY.

The Farmers Assembly of the Virginia State Agricultural Society, met in accordance with the call of the President of the Society on Tuesday the 28th of October, 1856, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Dr. Wm. S. Morton called the Assembly to order, and on his motion, Mr. Charles B. Williams was appointed temporary clerk.

Dr. Morton then moved that the house proceed to organise by the election of Speaker, and nominated the Hon. William C. Rives of Albemarle for that office. John R. Edmunds, Esq., of Halifax, was also nominated, but withdrew his name. The roll was then called, and Mr. Rives declared duly elected.

Messrs. William H. Macfarland of Richmond city and O. M. Crutchfield of Spotsylvania, were appointed a committee to wait upon Mr. Rives, to inform him of his election and escort him to the chair.

On taking his seat, Mr. Rives said:

GENTLEMEN—I desire to express my very deep and unaffected sensibility of this mark of your favor and confidence, in the unexpected call to become your presiding officer. I say without the slightest affectation, that I do not feel worthy of so exalted a position, when I see many others around me who have rendered distinguished services in the great cause of agriculture; but since it has been the pleasure of my brother farmers to bestow upon me this evidence of their favor, I shall consider it a thorough admission into the family of farmers of Virginia. However unworthy, be assured that I shall do whatever I can, compatably with my limited experience as a presiding officer, to assist you in the accomplishment of the great work for which you have convened, and of my anxious desire to fulfil the expectations and promote the interest of the agricultural community.

Mr. R. W. N. Noland was then nominated and elected clerk of the Assembly.

On motion of Mr. Crutchfield,

Resolved, That the rules of the House of Del-

egates of Virginia, so far as applicable to the government of this body, be adopted by the Assembly.

ROLL OF DELEGATES TO THE FARMERS' ASSEMBLY.

Albemarle—Wm. C. Rives, Thomas J. Randolph, Franklin Minor, William S. Dabney and R. W. N. Noland.

Alexandria—Washington T. Harper.

Amelia—R. F. Taylor, R. L. Booker.

Amherst—Dr. David Patterson.

Appomattox—Benj. P. Walker.

Augusta—S. B. Finley, J. Marshall McCue, William M. Tate, James Bumgardner, James Walker.

Bedford—T. T. Saunders.

Botetourt—Richard G. Haden.

Brunswick—J. Ravenscroft Jones.

Buckingham—Thomas M. Bondurant.

Campbell—Bowling Clarke.

Caroline—Daniel C. Dejarnett, Joseph Jesse.

Charles City—Hill Carter.

Charlotte—Wood Bouldin, John Marshall, Wm. T. Scott.

Clarke—Hugh M. Nelson.

Chesterfield—James C. Gates, James H. Cox, and Augustus H. Drewry.

Culpeper—Richard H. Cunningham.

Cumberland—James M. Austin, Dr. William S. Morton.

Dinwiddie—G. Hill.

Danville—Dr. Thomas P. Atkinson.

Fauquier—F. Lewis Marshall.

Fluvanna—Dr. C. C. Cocke.

Greene—Dr. John F. Early.

Goochland—William B. Stanard.

Halifax—John R. Edmunds, Thomas Watkins and Richard V. Watkins.

Hanover—Edmund Ruffin, Dr. Wm. R. Nelson, Dr. T. P. Temple.

Henrico—John R. Garnett, J. F. Childrey,

Sherwin McRae, B. J. Duval, J. L. Davis.

Jefferson—Braxton Davenport.

King William—Dr. Carter W. Wormley.

King & Queen—Benjamin F. Dew.

in numbers and powerful in resources." The Executive Committee therefore determined to commit the subject to the consideration of the Legislature, and to invoke its timely and efficient aid in supplying the means of Agricultural education, now felt to be an urgent and immediate popular necessity. They resolved to request the select Committee, whose report was under consideration, to prepare and present to the next meeting of the Executive Committee such a memorial to the legislature as would suitably express their views on the subject.

The Chairman of that Committee courteously complied, and an able representation of the many reasons which urgently command the subject to the nurture and patronage of the Legislature was submitted for the adoption of the Executive Committee; but upon mature reflection it was thought that courtesy towards the Board of Visitors required that the measure proposed, affecting as it does both the organization and finances of the University, should come before the Legislature through those persons who are entrusted with the guardianship of the institution. The President therefore being requested to confer with the Rector and Visitors in reference to *their* petitioning the Legislature on the subject, addressed a "respectful but urgent request to the Board of Visitors to ask of the Legislature such an appropriation of funds as would enable the Board to establish a professorship of agriculture in that Institution."

Another subject to which the attention of the Committee has been particularly directed is the policy of the inspection laws. Incipient measures were taken as far back as 1853, to investigate their operation and effects upon the agricultural and general interests of Virginia. The views embodied in the majority and minority reports, afterwards submitted,—the first of which was adopted as more strictly consonant to the opinions entertained by a majority of the Executive Committee and of the public, and the last accepted as the exponent of the views of the other members, and commanding, in respect to most of its principles and reasoning, the approbation of them all,—are both respectfully submitted to the consideration of the Assembly. These reports very clearly illustrate the inexpediency of interposing legal regulations between buyer and seller. They are shown to operate as restrictions upon trade which ought to be left free. They deprive the purchaser of the guaranty of quality, which would be otherwise required from the seller, and which a regard both for his character and interest would prompt him to assure to the purchaser, were it not that the inspection establishes an arbitrary standard which exonerates the vendor from all personal liability for defect in quality. It thus interposes a shield between him and the purchaser, and leaves him without appeal or indemnity for damage sustained in the purchase of an article which has passed the ordeal of inspection, thereby rendering nugatory and vain the only plau-

sible pretext for sustaining such enactments—the protection of buyers and sellers from fraud. The want of uniformity and equality in the operation of some of these laws, is a palpable violation of one of the cardinal principles of good government.

The inspection of guano and plaster, not to mention others, are so partial in their application as to subject the cities of Richmond and Petersburg to a burdensome excise of more than seven thousand dollars per annum, while the other commercial cities, Norfolk, Alexandria, Fredericksburg, &c., enjoy complete immunity from these discriminating exactions. Repeated applications have been made for the abolition of these inspections, as a useless tax upon Agriculture, without countervailing advantage of any kind; but these reasonable appeals to the justice of the Legislature, have been hitherto unavailing.

An application was also made to the Legislature, when last in session, to reinstate the bill appropriating one hundred thousand dollars to the Society, which had passed the Senate at the former session. This was readily accomplished, through the agency of Messrs. Thompson, Creigh and Ambler of the Senate, and Tomlin, Preston and Wright of the House of Delegates, all of them known to be ardent friends of agricultural improvement, whose services had been invoked by the Executive Committee; but owing to the great accumulation of business, the bill did not reach that stage in its progress through the forms of legislation, by which it could be put upon its passage, and is therefore again included in the mass of unfinished business pending at the adjournment of the General Assembly.

Anxious for the successful inauguration of the new system proposed for the future government of the Society, the Executive Committee attended carefully to the appointment of suitable commissioners, and the devising of the various details of other necessary arrangements for conducting the election of delegates to the Farmers' Assembly. Gratifying evidence of their success is exhibited in the fact that, notwithstanding the many difficulties encountered, nearly all the districts are represented in that body, and but few vacancies arising from failure of election remain to be filled.

The schedule of premiums for the present year has undergone a careful revision and has been considerably enlarged by the introduction of many new subjects, while it has been the aim of the Committee so to apply the scale of reduction to the amounts offered, as not to exceed in the probable awards, the aggregate sum usually appropriated to the distribution of prizes. The observance of strict economy in their financial administration, at all times an imperative duty, is enforced by additional motives, now, that the resources of the Society are burdened with expensive preparations for the exhibition which, through the commendable liberality of her pub-

lic authorities, have been hitherto borne by the city of Richmond.

The receipts of the Society are variable and uncertain in amounts, being contingent on the success of the yearly exhibitions. The annual contributions due from members, exceeding eight thousand five hundred in number, are seldom realized from many who do not attend the fairs. Indeed, the idea extensively prevails notwithstanding the clear and explicit provisions of the constitution to the contrary, that in becoming a member of the Society the relation ceases at the end of the current year, and may be renewed or not at pleasure by paying or withholding the annual dues. Hence large arrears for the years 1854, '55, and '56, which are justly due according to the constitutional term of membership, will be a total loss to the Society to the extent that the contrary construction of the obligation of members practically prevails. It is respectfully submitted whether a change in the Constitution, limiting the term of membership to the time for which payment is made, would not, if adopted, prove an effectual remedy for this evil. The interest accruing on the investments of the Society and the receipts from old and new members attending the Fairs under the inducements offered by the very liberal discrimination of the Rail Road companies, generally, in favor of members, added to gate fees and other incidental receipts of exhibitions, have usually supplied ample means for defraying the current and contingent expenses of the Society, and sometimes exceeding them. But whether there is likely to be any excess of receipts over expenditures this year, can not now be foreseen. Such a result is not probable, owing to the extraordinary expenditures already adverted to. Should there be a deficiency, however, an unappropriated balance of the contingent fund adequate to the satisfaction of any probable demands upon it, may be resorted to—a fund which it has been the policy of the Committee to hold in reserve to cover any failure in receipts, from the ordinary sources of revenue, while all receipts in excess of such provisional reservation, have been invested in stock, and added to the permanent fund, the interest of which only is thenceforward subject to appropriation for contingent purposes.

The following is a brief synopsis of the financial operations of the Society, from its commencement to the present time.

RECEIPTS.

Total amount of Receipts since the organization of the Society. \$82,071.97

DISBURSEMENT.

In City Scrip, at par, now held as permanent investment.	\$45,250
Premiums, 1853, 3248.00	
Do 1854 3,707.50	
Do 1855 3,812.00	
	— 10,567.50
Expenses 1853 3,853.37	
Do 1854 6,829.50	

Do 1855	1,031.43
For preparation of Fair Grounds,	— 20,703.06
	— 76,810.56

Balance to the credit of contingent fund, 5,261.43

By a resolution of the Virginia Mechanics' Institute, the Virginia Historical and Philosophical Society and the Executive Committee of the Virginia State Agricultural Society, were invited to confer with that Institute on the subject of erecting a suitable building for the accommodation of the three Societies. The conference asked was held by sub committees deputed from each body, who agreed upon a report in the form of a joint memorial to the Council of the city of Richmond, which was accepted by the several Societies and ordered to be presented to that body. The action taken by the Council has been to refer the subject to the City Engineer, with instructions to prepare, if practicable, a plan for the erection of a building on the site of Lafayette Hall, adapted to the purposes of the three Societies, with the intention, if found suitable, to bestow the property upon them, in the manner and form set forth in the memorial, a copy of which is herewith submitted to the Assembly.

The portraits of John Taylor, of Caroline, the author of "Arator," and of Fielding Lewis, of Charles City, "the first in the State to use lime on a large scale as an improver of the soil," have been generously presented to the Society; the former by his grandson, John Taylor, Jr., and the latter by Robert Douthat and seven other grandchildren of Mr. Lewis. These portraits will be preserved as grateful souvenirs of venerable names, connected with the history of Virginia Agriculture as pioneers of improvement.

All which is respectfully submitted,
BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
CHAS. B. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

R. W. N. Nowland tendered his resignation as Clerk of the Assembly, which was accepted. John G. Mosby, Jr., was then nominated for that office, and duly elected.

On motion of Mr. Nowland, it was

Resolved, that a salary of Thirty dollars per session be paid to the clerk of this Assembly as a compensation for his services.

The Assembly then went into the election of the officers of the Virginia State Agricultural Society, for the year ending 1st January, 1858. Whereupon, Mr. Cocke being nominated for re-election, and being withdrawn by Mr. Macfarland, who speaking by authority of Mr. Cocke, stated that he could not, under any circumstances, hold the office any longer, having only consented to the last election to relieve the Society

of the difficulty in its then organization of making another choice.

Mr. Edmund Ruffin of Hanover was then nominated and unanimously elected President.

The following officers were then successively elected

Vice Presidents.

1. John R. Edmunds, of Halifax.
2. Willoughby Newton, of Westmoreland.
3. Lewis E. Harvey, of Amelia.
4. Thomas L. Preston, of Washington,
5. William M. Tate, of Augusta.
6. William Townes, of Mecklenburg.
7. G. S. Meem, of Shenanboah,
8. William Massie, of Nelson.

Executive Committee.

1. William Boulware.
2. William H. Richardson,
3. Jeremiah Morton,
4. R. H. Dulany.
5. James B. Newman.
6. William C. Knight.
7. Hugh M. Nelson.
8. William M. Radford.
9. William G. Crenshaw.
10. F. G. Ruffin.

Secretary and Treasurer.

Charles B. Williams.

Mr. Ruffin, of Hanover, moved that the constitution be so amended, that no member of the State Agricultural Society, who is in arrear of payment of his dues to the Society for one entire year or more, shall be counted in fixing the amount of representation in the Farmer's Assembly of his county or town; which was on motion laid upon the table.

Mr. Marshall, of Charlotte, moved that the Constitution of the Society be so amended that the executive committee shall have power to fix by resolution the time and place of all elections for members of the Farmers' Assembly; which was, on motion, laid upon the table for the action of the next Assembly.

On motion of Mr. Randolph, of Albemarle,

Resolved, That when this Assembly adjourns, it will adjourn to meet again at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

On motion of Mr. Randolph, the Assembly then adjourned.

— THURSDAY, Oct. 30, 1856.

The Assembly met agreeably to adjournment, and was called to order by the President.

On motion of Sherwin McRae, of Henrico, it was

Resolved, That the General Assembly of Virginia, at its next session, be requested to furnish to the executive committee of this Society as many printed copies as it may find it convenient to publish, of the Documents and Reports of the late Board of Agriculture.

The resolution offered by Mr. Edmund Ruffin

of Hanover, and laid upon the table on yesterday was taken up, and being opposed by Mr. Edmunds of Halifax, it was again laid upon the table for the action of the next Assembly, agreeably to section XI. of the Constitution; a portion of which section is in the following words, to wit:

"Amendments to this Constitution may be made by the *unanimous* vote of the Farmers' Assembly at any annual meeting; or if offered at a prior annual meeting, then by a two-thirds vote of the members in attendance.

On motion of Mr. Randolph, of Albemarle,
Resolved, That the executive committee of this Society be requested to take the necessary steps to collect through the Secretary or otherwise, all the agricultural addresses, essays, and other papers relating to agriculture that have been delivered in Virginia which they may deem worthy, with a view to their preservation and republication if hereafter determined on by the Society.

The following resolution was offered by Sherwin McRae of Henrico, to wit:

Resolved, That the Constitution of this Society be amended by the insertion of the following as one of the articles thereof:

There shall be a Board of Agriculture elected by this Assembly, composed of persons drawn from the four great local divisions recognized in the late constitution of this State, the powers and duties of which shall be prescribed by the President of this Society. The members of this Board shall be ex-officio members of this Assembly, and shall receive for their attendance and mileage such compensation as this Assembly may prescribe; which was, on motion, laid upon the table for the action of the next Assembly, agreeably to article XI. of the Constitution.

On motion of E. Ruffin, Jr., of Prince George, it was

Resolved, That so much of the President's report as refers to the laws respecting fences or enclosures and trespasses on lands be submitted to the executive committee with directions to examine into the bearing of the same on the interests of agriculture in Eastern or any other portion of Virginia, and report to the next Farmers' Assembly such recommendation as may be deemed proper and expedient.

The following resolutions offered by R. W. N. Nowland, of Albemarle, was read, and on motion, laid upon the table, viz:

1. *Resolved*, That with a view to the collection and diffusion of agricultural information, this Assembly recommend to the executive committee the organization of a corps of agricultural commissioners, whose duty it shall be to collect and forward to the office of the secretary of the Society, agricultural statistics, accounts of experiments made, the condition and estimate of growing and unsold staple crops, and such other useful agricultural information as may be within his reach.

2. That there should be at least one such

commissioner in each senatorial district of the State, having his correspondents in each magisterial district to assist him in his labors.

3. That the secretary of the Society be instructed to prepare such forms of report as will secure uniformity in these returns and enable him conveniently to throw into tabular or other condensed shape so much thereof as in his opinion will be useful and interesting to the farmers of the State when published.

4. That the returns of these commissioners should be made quarterly.

On motion of Mr. Branch, of Petersburg, it was

Resolved, That a committee of this body be appointed to examine and report on the accounts of the Treasurer and the condition of the funds of the Society.

Whereupon the speaker appointed the following gentlemen a committee to carry into effect the above resolution, viz: Thomas Branch, of Petersburg, Corbin Warwick, of Richmond, and George Townes, of Pittsylvania.

On motion of Mr. Townes, the Assembly adjourned to meet again to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

FRIDAY MORNING, Oct. 31, 1856.

Agreeably to adjournment the Assembly met, and was called to order by the Speaker.

The resolutions of R. W. N. Nowland, laid upon the table on yesterday, was on motion of Mr. Ruffin, of Hanover, taken up, when, after discussion, Mr. Nowland offered the following resolutions as a substitute, which were adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the executive committee be instructed to consider, digest and put into practical operation such a plan as may seem to them best suited to operate throughout Virginia for collecting and diffusing full and correct information of the condition and estimate of both the growing and unsold staple crops and the amount of the preceding year's crop, together with such other communications of a useful agricultural character as may be obtained by some general arrangement, whether of an organized body of commissioners, resident in every district of the State, or otherwise.

Resolved, That if in furtherance of this object it shall be deemed necessary to have the aid of the State commissioners of revenue to obtain general statistical reports of actual agricultural products, that the said committee shall further consider to what extent and in what manner such aid is desirable and easily practicable; and shall take such steps to induce legislative action thereupon as to them may seem proper.

Hugh M. Nelson, of Clarke, presented "a petition from sundry members of the State Agricultural Society, asking the Farmers' Assembly to make some arrangement with the railroad companies for the transportation of stock, entered for exhibition at the annual fairs, at cheaper rates;" and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the executive committee be instructed to apply to the Board of Public Works to instruct the Directors of all the public works in which the State is a stockholder, to allow all stock and implements for exhibition at the State Fair to pass free of charge over their roads.

Mr. Edmund Ruffin, Jr., of Prince George, offered the following as a substitute to the above:

Resolved, That the executive committee be directed to investigate the subject of freights charged by railroad and transportation companies on articles and stock for exhibition, and take such steps as may be deemed expedient to reduce the charges when excessive to a reasonable point; when, after discussion, on the motion of Mr. Bondurant, of Buckingham, the resolution and substitute were laid upon the table, not to be taken up again this session.

Mr. Townes, from the committee to examine and "Report on the Accounts of the Treasurer and the condition of the Funds of the Society," presented and read the following report, viz:

"The committee to whom the resolution of the Farmers Assembly of Virginia was referred, instructing them to 'examine and report on the accounts of the Treasurer and the condition of the funds of the Agricultural Society,' have performed that duty and now respectfully report—That in their investigation they have confined their enquiries and examinations to the accounts of the Treasurer subsequent to the 31st day of October, 1855, for the following reasons: First, because, up to that period his report and accounts were submitted to the executive committee and a mass meeting of the Virginia Agricultural Society, and, as your committee believe, approved. Secondly, because, two days afterwards the amended constitution of the said Society was adopted, changing the principles organizing said Society so as to require the fiscal year to terminate on the 30th day of September of each year. The adoption of the amended constitution by the Society without providing means necessary to carry all its provisions into immediate effect, induced the Treasurer to close and balance his account for the last fiscal year on the 27th October, 1856, to which period we have confined our examinations. Up to that day, your committee ascertain there had been regularly invested in the obligations of the city of Richmond the sum of \$45,250, which said obligations are now in the possession of the said Treasurer. That the amount of the contingent fund in his hands subject to the order of the executive committee is \$5,261 43, subject to a deduction of \$669 50, the amount of unpaid, and as yet, unclaimed premiums awarded by the said Society at their several Fairs held in the years 1853, '4 and 5. Assuming that these premiums will be generously relinquished by the persons to whom they were awarded, the balance of the Contingent Fund will be as above stated, otherwise that fund will be reduced to the sum of \$4,591 93.

"Your committee are not informed of any

law or rule of the Society requiring periodical statements of the finances to be presented to the President and Executive Committee, they therefore suggest the propriety of some legal enactment enforcing the presentation of quarterly statements. They are not informed that there is any law or rule requiring a committee of accounts to supervise the vouchers and books of the Society, and report their condition; They therefore likewise respectfully suggest the propriety of a law authorizing the Executive Committee to appoint such committee to perform said duties periodically.

"Your committee are informed by the Treasurer that he is preparing to adopt a system of accounts for the Society, made up of checks and balances conforming as nearly as practicable to the system adopted at the Treasury of Virginia, and your committee highly approving said system, respectfully recommend that a law of the Society be enacted requiring the same to be done in future.

"The change in the organic law of the Society has produced some confusion in the state of indebtedness to the Society, so as to make it doubtful who are legally members now, and at what time others ceased to be so,—your committee have reason to believe that in future, by the prudent measures to be adopted by your honorable body, the condition of things will be improved.

"Your committee have not been enabled to make a more thorough examination of the subjects referred to them for want of time.

Respectfully submitted,

Whereupon, on the motion of Wm. H. Macfarland, of Richmond City, it was

Resolved, that the report be referred to the Executive Committee, for such action in respect thereto, as in their judgment may be expedient.

The Speaker laid before the Assembly a communication from Philip St. George Cocke, Esq., President of the Virginia State Agricultural Society, covering a letter from the Rector of the University of Va., and a resolution of the Board of Visitors, which are in the following words.

Richmond, Oct. 30th, 1856.

The HON. WM. C. RIVES.

Speaker of the Farmers' Assembly,

Sir—I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication from the Rector and Visitors of the University, and a resolution of the Visitors thereof referring to the establishment of a school or professorship of Agriculture in the University.

I congratulate you upon the receipt of these papers in time to lay them before the Assembly at your present session; and that neither the disposition nor the power is now wanted on the part of the University to co-operate with our Society in initiating a scheme of such vast importance to the true and permanent welfare of our State.

My views upon this subject are before the Assembly in the paper which I have already had

the honor to communicate—and I can only repeat that it is my conviction that action in this great cause is demanded by every consideration which can appeal to the patriotic hearts of our farmers.

The initiative must, it seems be taken by the Assembly, if we would avoid tedious delay. As a beginning I propose to bestow Twenty Thousand Dollars of the bonds of the University bearing six percent interest, for which by law its annuity is pledged, towards the endowment of an agricultural professorship: reserving the right of nominating the professor, subject to the approval of the Visitors of the University, and at my death the nomination of the professor to be made by the Farmers' Assembly, subject to the like approval.

I desire, furthermore, to enjoy the privilege of appointing two scholars, to be educated free of tuition fees or charge, in the proposed school; and that the privilege shall vest at my death in perpetuity in the Farmers' Assembly.

This donation, (which I am prepared to make so soon as the steps to establish the professorship or school have been taken by the Farmers' Assembly and the Visitors of the University; and the same has been put upon the permanent legal footing of other professorships therein, and the professor appointed) will leave much undone in completing the proposed school and providing the means of general agricultural instruction, and I indulge the hope that state and private liberality will take up and complete the glorious enterprise.

With the highest respect,

I remain, your most obt. serv't,

PHILIP ST. GEO. COCKE,

Blenheim, (near Carter's Bridge Post)
Office, Albemarle Co., Oct. 24, 1856.

DEAR SIR—In June, 1855, a committee from the State Agricultural Society of Virginia, attended a meeting of the Board of Visitors of the University, for the purpose of conferring with them, as to the terms and conditions, and the extent to which the University would be disposed to co-operate with the Society, in the establishment in this Institution of a *School of Agriculture*, and which the Board of Visitors were led to understand the Society *wished to endow and support, out of their ample funds*. This proposition met with the hearty and unanimous approbation of the Board, and suitable resolutions to that effect, were adopted; but no definite action was taken upon the subject, in consequence of the Board's having no power to create any new professorship in the University. But the Committee were informed that the Board of Visitors would apply to the ensuing Legislature for authority to increase the number of schools in the Institution, and if the application was successful, then they would be prepared to co-operate with the Society, in carrying out the proposed scheme of an Agricultural Professorship, it being a matter deemed

by them of vital importance, and one identified with the interests and glory of Virginia. Of this proceeding on the part of the Board of Visitors, your committee was fully apprised at the time, and the Society afterwards, by its late Rector, Mr. Cabell.

At the late session of the Legislature, the Board of Visitors were invested with full power to increase the number of schools, in the manner, and to the extent that they might deem beneficial to the State and the University. Accordingly, at the last annual meeting of the Board of Visitors in June, the subject was again taken up for consideration, and the Board unanimously expressed a decision in favor of the establishment of the school proposed by the committee of your Society, and requested the Rector to communicate with the society and to inform it that the Board were prepared to co-operate forthwith with the Society in the establishment of the proposed Professorship, upon a scale commensurate with the views of the Society, and the wants of the country. This will appear by a copy of the resolution of the Board that I now have the honor to submit, and which you will be pleased to lay before the Society at its next meeting, or those who may be authorized to act upon the subject.

It may be proper for me to apprise you that in all the proceedings on the part of the Board of Visitors, they acted under a persuasion (and after full and free conference with your committee) that it was the intention of the agricultural society, *to endow and support the school proposed out of the fund of the Society*, with any aid that the Legislature might give, and that the object of the Society was to obtain the consent of the Rector and Board of Visitors, in the establishment of an agricultural school in the University, and its co-operation in carrying it into full and successful operation.

I have the honor to be, dear sir,
With highest respect and regard,
Your ob't servant,

A. STEVENSON, Rector of U. Va.

To P. St. George Cocke, Esq. of Prest. Ag. Society of Va.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia, held on the 24th day of June, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Rector communicate with the Agricultural Society of Virginia upon the subject of the proposition heretofore made by the Society to the Board, for the establishment of a school of Agriculture in the University, and that he inform them that the Board having been invested by the Legislature with the necessary legal authority for that purpose are prepared now to co-operate with the Society in the establishment of such a school, upon a scale commensurate with the views of the Society and wants of the country.

A copy—Teste,
R. T. W. DUKE, S. V. B.

Whereupon (after the reading of the above

communication and enclosures) on the motion of Mr. Macfarland, of Richmond city, the following resolution was *unanimously* adopted:

Resolved, That for his munificent donation to agricultural education, and for the wise and patriotic dedication of it, Philip St. George Cocke, Esq., is entitled to the enduring gratitude of this Assembly, and of all good citizens, and that the Speaker communicate to Mr. Cocke the grateful acceptance by this Assembly of his noble benefaction, and the high esteem and respect entertained for him.

On motion of Wm. H. Macfarland, of Richmond,

Resolved, That the munificent donation of Philip St. George Cocke towards the foundation of an agricultural school in the University of Virginia be, and is hereby accepted.

Mr. Edmunds, of Halifax, offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five, composed in part of the Speaker, and of Mr. Cocke, and such others as the Speaker may select, be appointed to confer with the Visitors of the University, and to make arrangements for the establishment of a professorship of agriculture in that Institution.

On the motion of Wyndham Robertson, of Richmond, the following was adopted as an amendment, and to be added to the above resolution, viz :

"And that said committee be instructed in making arrangements for the establishment of said professorship to express the unanimous wish of the Farmers' Assembly that the name of its noble donor be connected with the chair endowed by him.

The Speaker then proceeded to appoint the remainder of the committee. The committee consists of the following gentlemen :

Hon. Wm. C. Rives,
Philip St. George Cocke,
Wm. H. Macfarland,
Willoughby Newton, and
Franklin Minor.

On motion of Wm. H. Macfarland, it was

Resolved, That the executive committee cause to be made a marble bust and a portrait of Philip St. George Cocke, Esq., to be bestowed as this body shall hereafter determine.

On motion of Mr. Macfarland,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Assembly be presented to the distinguished presiding officer, for the courtesy and ability with which he has performed his official duties.

The foregoing resolution being unanimously adopted, was reported to the Speaker, who thereupon returned his acknowledgments in graceful and impressive terms, and complimenting the Assembly on the good feeling and order which had characterized their proceedings, he expressed his confidence in the high destiny which awaited the Society, and the hope that their garners would be full, affording all manner of store, and that their cattle and sheep would bring

forth thousands, not in their streets, but on their well appointed farms.

After which, on motion of Mr. Bondurant, the Assembly adjourned *sine die*.

VA. STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

On Tuesday, October the 28th, the officers and members of the Society only, were admitted within the show grounds. The judges of award were organized under the direction of the Chief Marshall and furnished with books, in which to record their awards. The day was occupied by the Judges in examining, comparing and deciding upon the relative merits of the various subjects for premiums submitted to their adjudication.

On Wednesday, the 29th, the grounds were opened for the admission of the public generally, and at 11 o'clock A. M. the Fair was inaugurated with prayer, by Rev. Mr. Edwards of the Methodist Church. His Excellency, the Governor of Virginia, at the request of the President, then delivered an impromptu address, at once eloquent, original, and forcible, which was received with evident satisfaction and delight by the numerous and respectful auditory, which crowded the spacious area of the large central pavillion. He said he could not but yield to the solicitation of the President to address the Society. He was about to attempt—it perhaps rashly—without previous preparation, but that mind must be dull and insensible indeed, which would not be awaked and quickened by the inspiration of the spirit of intelligence which informed the living multitude before him. For himself, he could not look upon the glorious *physique* of Virginia as there represented in the noble type of her men and women, without glowing with emotions of patriotic pride, and seeking to find utterance for the fulness of his heart in the language of gratulation. He reviewed the progress of the physical sciences since the discovery of the American Continent, providentially opened to our enterprising countrymen as the appropriate theatre for their development; spoke of the discoveries of the power of steam, of electricity, and other forces of nature through the researches of Natural Philosophy and closed with an eloquent and earnest appeal in behalf of a comprehensive system of public education by means of which the Agriculturalist, the Artizan and the Mechanic, being endued with the power of knowledge, would be able to adapt all their operations to the well-known laws of nature, and render her forces subservient to the whole economy and practical business of life.

The Horses, of which there were on exhibition an unusual number, and many rare specimens of excellence in their respective classes, were submitted to the examination of the Judges of award.

On Thursday the 30th, the trial of ploughs and of skill in ploughmanship was conducted

near the Fair Grounds and the premiums awarded. The remainder of the day was spent on the grounds in witnessing the performances upon the horse track, and in examining animals and articles on exhibition.

On Friday 31st October the President read abstracts of the report of the Judges of award, which with other reports afterwards received, are as follows:

PREMIUMS AWARDED

BRANCH I.

Experiments.

No. 6. For report of experiments on Irish Potatoes, J. L. Campbell, Washington College, \$25 00

16. For report of a series of experiments, Dr. Ro. Harrison, Prince George, 10 00

BRANCH II.

Essays.

36. For essay on the importance of alkalies and alkaline earths to agriculture, &c., Dr. Ro. Harrison, Prince George, 50 00

41. For essay on cultivation of Fruit, Dr. T. J. Pretlow, Southampton, 20 00

42. For essay on Overseers, F. G. Ruf-fin, Chesterfield, 20 00

43. For essay on Summer Distemper of Cows and Oxen, Dr. John P. Mettauer of Prince Edward, 20 00

51. For essay on cultivation of Indian Corn, R. W. N. Noland, Albemarle, 10 00

52. For essay on Rotation of Crops, Edward Hill, King William, 10 00

BRANCH III.

Best entire Crops of different Farms.

73. Best average product Indian Corn, Ro. M. Taylor, Henrico, 50 00

74. Best average product of wheat, Ro. M. Taylor, Henrico, 50 00

92. Best average product of Irish Potatoes, Francis Staples, Henrico, 20 00

93. Best average product of Turnips, Dr. L. B. Starke, Henrico, 20 00

BRANCH IV.

HORSES.

Thorough-Bred.—1st Class.

98. For best thorough-bred Stallion, J. M. Botts, "Revenue," 40 00

100. For 3d best thorough-bred stallion, Thomas S. Tabb, Gloucester, "Waterloo," Certificate of Merit.

101. For best thorough-bred mare, T. W. Doswell, "Nina," 20 00

102. For 2d best thorough-bred mare, Dr. A. Crump, "Camadeva," 10 00

103. For 3d best thorough-bred mare, Wm. C. Scott, "Pauline," Certificate of Merit.

104. For best entire colt foaled since January 1853, Mr. Dean, 10 00

106. For best entire colt foaled since 1st January 1855, Thos. W. Doswell, out of "Nina," by Revenue,	7 50	124. For best Stallion for quick draught Dickinson & Felton, Morgan, "Black Hawk,"	40 00
108. For best Filly foaled since 1st January 1854, J. M. Botts, by Revenue,	10 00	125. For 2d best Stallion for quick draught, Jas. P. Machen, for "Belfounder,"	20 00
109. For best Filly foaled since 1st January 1855, Thos. Doswell, filly out of Sarah Washington, by Revenue,	7 50	127. For best brood mare for quick draught, W. J. McCloy, "Nanny Wickham,"	20 00
110. For best foal dropped since 1st January 1856, Capt. Belcher, by Red Eye, out of a Glencoe mare,	5 00	128. For 2d best brood mare for quick draught, John Allen, "Lady Clifford,"	10 00
<i>Horse of General Utility—2nd Class.</i>			
111. For best Stallion for useful and elegant purposes combined, William C. Rives, "Emperor," Cleveland bay, imp.	40 00	129. For 3d best brood mare for quick draught, S. Scherer, "Nanny Bell,"	Certificate of Merit.
112. For 2d best Stallion for useful and elegant purposes combined, E. H. Janney, for "Madison Hunter," Loudon,	20 00	130. For best entire colt foaled since 1st January 1853, W. J. Carpenter, "Ticonderoga,"	10 00
113. For 3rd best Stallion for useful and elegant purposes combined, D. P. Winfree,		131. For best entire colt foaled since 1st January 1854, H. McKinster, "Chieftain," Fauquier,	10 00
114. For best brood Mare for useful and elegant purposes combined, Robert Thompson, Richmond,	20 00	132. For best entire colt foaled since 1st January 1855, W. P. Braxton, by "Kossuth,"	7 50
115. For 2d best brood Mare for useful and elegant purposes combined, W. D. Mansfield, Louisa,	10 00	134. For best Filly foaled since 1st January 1854, A. Kerr, by Kossuth,	10 00
116. For 3d best brood Mare for useful and elegant purposes combined, R. Edmunds, for Lila,		135. For best Filly foaled since 1st January 1855, Wm. W. Fulcher of Hanover,	7 50
117. For best entire colt foaled since 1st January 1853, W. J. Carpenter, Hanover,	10 00	136. For best foal dropped since 1st January 1856, Richard Sampson, by Emperor,	5 00
118. For best entire colt foaled since 1st January 1854, W. C. Archer,	10 00	137. For best pair matched horses for quick draught, J. Maben Hobson, Goochland,	25 00
119. For best entire colt foaled since 1st January 1855, R. Edmunds, for br. colt,	7 50	138. For 2d best pair matched horses for quick draught, J. T. Foster,	10 00
122. For best Filly foaled since 1st January 1855, R. Edmunds, for black filly,	7 50	139. For the best single harness horse, mare or gelding, S. S. Ayer, Northampton,	15 00
123. For best foal dropped since 1st January 1856, R. Sampson, by Emperor,	5 00	140. For 2d best single harness horse, mare or gelding, D. J. Spratley, Surry,	10 00
A. For best harness Gelding, Stebbins & Miller, "Roan Pet,"	15 00	<i>Heavy Draught Horses.—4th Class.</i>	
B. 2nd best single harness Gelding, Sam'l B. Finley,	10 00	141. For best Stallion for heavy draught, H. M. Nelson, "Tramper," bay horse,	40 00
C. For best pair matched horses, Mowry & Byars,	25 00	142. For 2d best Stallion for heavy draught, N. Berkeley, "Robin," g. horse,	20 00
D. For 2d best pair matched horses, J. G. Jefferson, Amelia,	10 00	143. For 3d best Stallion for heavy draught, R. Y. & W. Overby, "Black Hawk,"	Certificate of Merit.
E. For 3rd best pair matched horses, J. T. Foster, black horses, Certificate of Merit.		154. For best pair heavy draught horses, C. B. Turner,	20 00
F. For best single harness mare, G. W. Munford, jr., for Phillis,	10 00	155. For best team heavy draught horses, J. P. Ballard,	30 00
<i>Quick Draught Horses.—3d Class.</i>			
H. J. Smith exhibited his horse Kossuth, which the Committee on Quick Draught Horses regarded as the <i>best on exhibition</i> , but having received two premiums from the Society, he was thereby debarred from taking another. The Committee, according to the rules, award him this testimonial of continued superiority.		<i>Saddle-Horses.—5th Class.</i>	
156. For best Stallion for the saddle, Bushrod Grigsby, "Saltram."		156. For best Stallion for the saddle, Bushrod Grigsby, "Saltram."	40 00
157. For 2d best Stallion, for the saddle, F. G. Carter, "Rob Roy,"		157. For 2d best Stallion, for the saddle, F. G. Carter, "Rob Roy,"	20 00
158. For 3d best Stallion, for the saddle, C. B. Hamilton, "Snap,"		158. For 3d best Stallion, for the saddle, C. B. Hamilton, "Snap,"	Certificate of Merit.
159. For best brood mare, for saddle, H. M. Fowlkes, Chesterfield,		159. For best brood mare, for saddle, H. M. Fowlkes, Chesterfield,	20 00

160. For 2nd best brood mare, for the saddle, B. Hatcher, Chesterfield,	10 00	200. For 2nd best Cow, 3 years old and upwards, A. G. Davis, Loudoun, "Cherry,"	15 00
162. For best entire colt, foaled since 1st January, 1853, Landon C. Edmunds, Bay colt by Messinger,	10 00	201. For 3rd best Cow, 3 years old and upwards, Thomas A. Hardy, "Magie,"	Certificate of Merit.
163. For best entire colt, foaled since 1st January, 1854, Jno. Hooper, Buckingham,	10 00	202. For best Bull, between 2 and 3 years old, A. G. Davis, "Billy,"	15 00
166. For best entire colt foaled since 1st January 1854, Charles H. Rhodes, Chesterfield,	10 00	203. For 2nd best Bull, between 2 and 3 years old, A. Garrett, Richmond, "Harold,"	8 00
167. For best Filly, foaled since 1st January, 1855, Alex. Kerr, Richmond,	7 50	205. For best Bull, between 1 and 2 years old, T. W. Stonestreet, Maryland, "Star,"	15 00
169. For best saddle horse, mare or gelding, E. H. Janney, Loudoun,	20 00	206. For 2nd best Bull, between 1 and 2 years old, Dr. P. B. Pendleton, Louisa, "Baltimore,"	8 00
170. For 2nd best saddle horse, mare or gelding, Jno. Hayden, Spottsylvania,	10 00	207. For best heifer, between 2 and 3 years old, J. C. R. Taylor, Albemarle, "Charlotte,"	15 00
<i>Mules and Jacks.—6th Class.</i>			
171. For the best Jack, Dr. Jno. T. Minor, Stafford,	40 00	208. For 2nd best heifer, between 2 and 3 years old, Dr. T. J. Wooldridge Hanover, "Rosebud,"	8 00
172. For 2nd best Jack, Lewis Graves, Orange,	20 00	209. For best heifer, between 1 and 2 years old, A. G. Davis, "Jenny,"	15 00
173. For the best Jennet, B. W. Green, Henrico,	20 00	210. For 2nd best heifer, between 1 and 2 years old, Jas. S. Oden, Loudoun, "Nancy,"	8 00
174. For 2nd best Jennet, B. W. Green, Henrico,	10 00	196 $\frac{1}{2}$. For best Alderney Bull, James P. Machen, "Poquennock,"	30 00
175. For best pair Mules, owned and worked one year preceding their exhibition, H. T. Taliaferro,	15 00	197 $\frac{1}{2}$. For best Alderney Cow, John G. Turpin,	30 00
176. For the best team of Mules, four or more, owned and worked one year preceding exhibition, L. D. Crenshaw, Richmond,	25 00	The Committee take pleasure in reporting that the exhibition of "Devons" on the present occasion is very fine. The character of the stock being of the highest order of excellence, they found great difficulty in deciding on their merits.	

CATTLE.

Short Horns or Durhams, and Herefords.
1st Class.

184. For the best Cow, R. H. Dulany, "Aurora,"	30 00	Ayrshires and Holsteins.—3d Class.	
185. For 2nd best Cow, R. H. Baptist, "Mary Foot,"	15 00	223. For the best Ayrshire Bull, between 1 and 2 years old, Thomas Betts, England,	15 00
187. For best Bull, between 2 and 3 years old, N. Berkeley, "Demosthenes,"	15 00		
188. For 2nd best, between 2 and 3 years old, L. H. Dance, "Lord Barrington,"	8 00	Natives or Grades.—4th Class.	
194. For best heifer, between 1 and 2 years old, R. H. Dulany, imported,	15 00	227. For best Bull, 3 years old and upwards, Richard D. Carter, New Kent,	15 00
195. For 2nd best heifer, between 1 and 2 years old, R. H. Dulany, imported,	8 00	228. For 2nd best Bull, 3 years old and upwards between S. W. Ficklin and P. St. George Cock, for "Melbourn and Paul Pry,"	10 00

Devons and Alderneys.—2nd Class.

196. For best Bull, 3 years old and upwards, Thos. A. Hardy, Norfolk, "Ben Bolt,"	30 00	229. For 3rd best Bull, 3 years old and upwards, Dr. John R. Woods, "John,"	Certificate of Merit.
197. For 2nd best Bull, 3 years old and upwards, W. Dozier, Princess Anne, "Tecumseh,"	15 00	230. For best Bull, between 2 and 3 years old, S. W. Ficklin, "Belmont,"	10 00
198. For 3rd best Bull, 3 years old and upwards, R. J. T. White, Hillsborough, "Hanover,"		231. For 2nd best bull, between 2 and 3 years old, Wm. C. Rives, "Romeo,"	5 00
199. For best Cow, 3 years old and upwards, Thos. A. Hardy, Norfolk, "Lucy."	30 00	233. For best Bull, between 1 and 2 years old, Wm. C. Rives, "Carnwath,"	10 00

200. For 2nd best Cow, 3 years old and upwards, A. G. Davis, Loudoun, "Cherry,"	15 00
201. For 3rd best Cow, 3 years old and upwards, Thomas A. Hardy, "Magie,"	Certificate of Merit.
202. For best Bull, between 2 and 3 years old, A. G. Davis, "Billy,"	15 00
203. For 2nd best Bull, between 2 and 3 years old, A. Garrett, Richmond, "Harold,"	8 00
205. For best Bull, between 1 and 2 years old, T. W. Stonestreet, Maryland, "Star,"	15 00
206. For 2nd best Bull, between 1 and 2 years old, Dr. P. B. Pendleton, Louisa, "Baltimore,"	8 00
207. For best heifer, between 2 and 3 years old, J. C. R. Taylor, Albemarle, "Charlotte,"	15 00
208. For 2nd best heifer, between 2 and 3 years old, Dr. T. J. Wooldridge Hanover, "Rosebud,"	8 00
209. For best heifer, between 1 and 2 years old, A. G. Davis, "Jenny,"	15 00
210. For 2nd best heifer, between 1 and 2 years old, Jas. S. Oden, Loudoun, "Nancy,"	8 00
196 $\frac{1}{2}$. For best Alderney Bull, James P. Machen, "Poquennock,"	30 00
197 $\frac{1}{2}$. For best Alderney Cow, John G. Turpin,	30 00
The Committee take pleasure in reporting that the exhibition of "Devons" on the present occasion is very fine. The character of the stock being of the highest order of excellence, they found great difficulty in deciding on their merits.	
Ayrshires and Holsteins.—3d Class.	
223. For the best Ayrshire Bull, between 1 and 2 years old, Thomas Betts, England,	15 00
Natives or Grades.—4th Class.	
227. For best Bull, 3 years old and upwards, Richard D. Carter, New Kent,	15 00
228. For 2nd best Bull, 3 years old and upwards between S. W. Ficklin and P. St. George Cock, for "Melbourn and Paul Pry,"	10 00
229. For 3rd best Bull, 3 years old and upwards, Dr. John R. Woods, "John,"	
230. For best Bull, between 2 and 3 years old, S. W. Ficklin, "Belmont,"	10 00
231. For 2nd best bull, between 2 and 3 years old, Wm. C. Rives, "Romeo,"	5 00
233. For best Bull, between 1 and 2 years old, Wm. C. Rives, "Carnwath,"	10 00
234. For 2nd best Bull, between 1 and 2 years old, T. A. Hardy, "Norfolk,"	5 00
235. For best Cow, 3 years old and upwards, R. H. Dulany,	30 00
236. For 2nd best Cow, 3 years old and upwards, S. W. Ficklin, "Sally,"	15 00

237. For 3rd best Cow 3 years old and upwards, Thomas A. Hardy, "Dairy Maid,"	Certificate of Merit.	285. For 3rd best pen of Ewes, 3 in number, S. S. Bradford, Culpeper,	Certificate of Merit.
238. For best Heifer between 2 and 3 years old, S. W. Ficklin, "Lizzie,"	10 00	286. For best pen of Ewe lambs, 4 in number, S. S. Bradford, Culpeper,	10 00 <i>Middle Wools—South Downs.—5th Class.</i>
239. For 2nd best Heifer between 2 and 3 years old, T. A. Hardy, "Pink,"	5 00	296. For the best Buck, R. H. Dulany, Loudoun,	20 00
240. For 3d best Heifer between 2 and 3 years old, S. W. Ficklin, "Eve,"	Certificate of Merit.	297. For the 2nd best Buck, R. H. Dulany, Loudoun,	10 00
241. For best Heifer between 1 and 2 years old, T. A. Hardy, "Betty,"	10 00	299. For best pen of Ewes, 3 in number, R. H. Dulany, Loudoun,	20 00
242. For 2d best Heifer between 1 and 2 years old, Dr. T. J. Wooldridge, "Zaindee,"	5 00	300. For 2nd best pen of Ewes, 3 in number, R. H. Dulany, Loudoun,	10 00
<i>Dairy Cows—5th Class.</i>		303. For best pen of Buck lambs, 4 in number, R. H. Dulany, Loudoun,	10 00
244. For 2nd best Cow for the dairy, Joseph Vandeventer, Henrico, "Mary,"	15 00	<i>South Down Grades—6th Class.</i>	
<i>Working Oxen—6th Class.</i>		310. For best pen of Ewe lambs, 4 in number, J. F. Wickham, Hanover,	10 00
245. For best yoke of trained Oxen over 4 years old, F. Bell, Augusta,	30 00	311. For best pen of Buck lambs, 4 in number, J. F. Wickham, Hanover,	5 00
246. For 2d best yoke of trained Oxen over 4 years old, Reuben Newman, Jr., Orange,	15 00	<i>Oxford Downs—7th Class.</i>	
<i>Fat Stock—7th Class.</i>		312. For the best Buck, Wm. C. Rives, Albemarle, "Earl of Oxford,"	20 00
249. For best pair aged fat Steers, Joseph Cloyd, Pulaski,	40 00	313. For 2d best Buck, Wm. C. Rives, Albemarle, "Earl of Albemarle,"	10 00
250. For 2nd best pair aged fat Steers, Joseph Cloyd, Pulaski,	25 00	<i>Oxford Down Grades—8th Class.</i>	
251. For best pair fat Steers under 4 years old, D. McGavock, Pulaski,	40 00	323. For best pen of Ewes, 3 in number, Wm. C. Rives, Albemarle,	20 00
252. For 2d best pair fat Steers under 4 years old, Joseph Cloyd, Pulaski,	25 00	324. For 2nd best pen of Ewes, 3 in number, Wm. C. Rives, Albemarle,	10 00
253. For best fat Cow over 4 years old, James R. Kent, Montgomery,	20 00	326. For best pen of Ewe lambs, 4 in number, Wm. C. Rives, Albemarle,	10 00
257. For best single fat Steer, W. B. and J. M. Byars,	15 00	327. For best pen of Buck lambs, 4 in number, Wm. C. Rives, Albemarle,	5 00
258. For 2d best single fat Steer, Jas. Walker, Augusta,	10 00	<i>Long Wools—9th Class.</i>	
<i>8th Class.</i>		328. For best Cotswold Buck,	Suspend'd for
261. For best slaughtered Mutton of fine wools, P. B. Jones, Orange,	5 00	329. For 2nd best Buck,	decision by
262. For best slaughtered Mutton of middle wools, J. M. McCue, Augusta,	5 00	330. For 3rd best Buck,	Ex. Com.
263. For best slaughtered Mutton of long wools, J. M. McCue, Augusta,	5 00	331. For best pen of Ewes, 3 in number, J. W. Ware, Clarke,	20 00
The Committee on Fat Stock desire to say that the exhibition of <i>Fat Cattle</i> was highly creditable, and request the publication of the fact.		332. For 2nd best pen of Ewes, 3 in number, J. W. Ware, Clarke,	10 00
<i>SHEEP—FINE WOOLS.</i>		333. For 3rd best pen of Ewes, 3 in number, J. W. Ware, Clarke,	10 00
<i>Merinos—3rd Class.</i>		Certificate of Merit.	
280. For best Buck, S. S. Bradford, of Culpeper,	20 00	334. For best pen of Buck lambs, 4 in number, J. W. Ware, Clarke,	10 00
281. For 2d best Buck, S. S. Bradford, Culpeper,	10 00	335. For best pen of Ewe lambs, 4 in number, J. W. Ware, Clarke,	10 00
282. For 3d best Buck; S. S. Bradford, Culpeper,	Certificate of Merit.	<i>Long Wool Grades—10th Class.</i>	
283. For best pen of Ewes, 3 in number, S. S. Bradford, Culpeper,	20 00	339. For best pen of Ewes, 3 in number, J. W. Ware, Clarke,	20 00
284. For 2nd best pen of Ewes, 3 in number, S. S. Bradford, Culpeper,	10 00	340. For 2nd best pen of Ewes, 3 in number, J. W. Ware, Clarke,	10 00
<i>Cross Breeds—11th Class.</i>		342. For best pen of Buck lambs, 4 in number, J. W. Ware, Clarke,	5 00
344. For the best Buck, Dr. John R. Woods, Albemarle,		343. For best pen of Ewe lambs, 4 in number, J. W. Ware, Clarke,	10 00
			20 00

345. For the 2nd best Buck, J. W. Ware, Clarke,	10 00	387. For 2nd best lot of pigs not less than 5 in number, nor less than 2, and under 5 months old, Dr. John R. Woods, Albemarle,	5 00
346. For the 3rd best Buck, E. Fontaine, Hanover,	Certificate of Merit.		<i>Small Breed.</i>
347. For the best pen of Ewes, 3 in number, J. R. Woods, Albemarle,	20 00	388. For the best boar over 2 years old, Thomas A. Hardy, Norfolk,	\$15 00
348. For the 2nd best pen of Ewes, 3 in number, J. W. Ware, Clarke,	10 00	389. For 2nd best boar over 2 years old, Thomas A. Hardy, Norfolk,	8 00
349. For the 3rd best pen of Ewes, 3 in number, J. W. Ware, Clarke,	Certificate of Merit.	390. For best boar over 1 year old, Thomas A. Hardy, Norfolk,	15 00
350. For the best pen of Ewe lambs, 4 in number, Dr. J. R. Woods, Albemarle,	10 00	391. For 2nd best boar over 1 year old, Thomas A. Hardy, Norfolk,	8 00
351. For the best pen of Buck lambs, 4 in number, Dr. John R. Woods, Albe- marle,	10 00	392. For best breeding sow over 2 years old, J. G. Turpin, Chesterfield,	15 00
The Committee on middle wool sheep take great pleasure in bearing testimony to the rare excellency of some of the animals on exhibition, especially those imported by Mr. Rives and Mr. Dulany.		393. For 2nd best breeding sow over 2 years old, R. H. Dulany, Loudoun,	8 00
<i>Foreign Sheep.—12th Class.</i>		394. For the best sow, not less than 6 months, nor more than 18 months old, Thomas A. Hardy, Norfolk,	15 00
360. For best imported Southdown buck, R. H. Dulany, Loudoun,	\$20 00	395. For 2nd best sow, not less than 6 months, nor more than 18 months old, T. J. Wooldridge, Hanover,	8 00
361. For 2nd best imported Southdown buck, Thomas Betts, England,	10 00	396. For best lot of pigs not less than 5 in number, nor less than 2, and under 5 months old, R. H. Dulany, Loudoun,	10 00
364. For best imported Oxford down buck, William C. Rives, Albemarle,	20 00	397. For 2nd best lot of pigs, not less than 4 in number, nor less than 2, and under 5 months old, Thomas A. Hardy, Norfolk,	5 00
366. For best imported Oxford down ewe, William C. Rives,	20 00		
367. For 2nd best imported Oxford down ewe, William C. Rives,	10 00	<i>Additional Premiums to Premium Animals.</i>	
372. For best imported Cotswold or New Oxfordshire buck, J. W. Ware, Clarke,	20 00	398. For best bull of 3 years old or more of any breed on exhibition, Mr. Hardy's Ben Bolt, Devon,	
373. For 2nd best imported Cotswold or New Oxfordshire buck, J. W. Ware,	10 00	399. For best cow of any breed on exhibition, Mr. Dulany,	
374. For best imported Cotswold or New Oxfordshire ewe, J. W. Ware,	20 00	400. For best stallion of any breed on exhibition, Mr. Botts' Revenue,	
375. For 2nd best imported Cotswold or New Oxfordshire ewe, J. W. Ware,	10 00	401. For best brood mare of any breed on exhibition, Thos. W. Doswell—Nina,	
<i>Swine.—Large Breed.</i>		402. For best buck of any breed on exhibition, Mr. Dulany—S. D. Buck,	
378. For best boar over two years old, R. D. Carter, New Kent,	20 00	403. For best ewe of any breed on ex- hibition, J. W. Ware, Imported Cotswold,	
379. For 2nd best boar over 2 years old, Peyton Johnson, Henrico,	10 00	404. For best boar of any breed on ex- hibition, P. Johnson, Chester Boar, Dick,	
380. For the best boar 1 year old, J. Sinton and Sons, Henrico,	15 00	405. For the best breeding sow of any breed on exhibition, Mr. Turpin, Suffolk sow.	
381. For 2nd best boar 1 year old, S. W. Ficklin, Albemarle,	8 00	In submitting the foregoing award, the Com- mittee acknowledge that they met with great difficulty in arriving at conclusions satisfactory to themselves and doing justice to the very fine stock which was exhibited to their inspection. The comparison of animals, when several speci- mens of different kinds were nearly or quite perfect, almost resolves itself into a disquisition and examination of the relative excellencies and comparative value of the different kinds. The South Down sheep of Mr. Dulany, the Cotswold sheep of Col. Ware, and the Oxford Down sheep of Mr. Rives are considered by the Committee as perfect and unsurpassed specimens of this	
382. For best breeding sow over 2 years old, J. G. Turpin, Chesterfield,	20 00		
383. For 2nd best breeding sow over 2 years old, J. B. Yates, Falmouth, Staf- ford,	10 00		
384. For best sow not less than six months and under eighteen months old, S. W. Ficklin, Albemarle,	15 00		
385. For 2nd best sow not less than 6 months and under 18 months old, S. W. Ficklin, Albemarle,	8 00		
386. For best lot of pigs, not less than 5 in number, nor less than 2, and under 5 months old, S. W. Ficklin, Albemarle.	10 00		

most useful animal, and of such an equality of excellency, size and form, that they all deserve the highest commendation. These gentlemen really deserve the thanks of the commonwealth of Virginia for their public spirit and liberality in importing the best animals alone, and ought to be esteemed as public benefactors.

The Committee beg leave to call attention to another fact that must have been noticed by many—*i. e.* the great and wonderful improvement made by crossing the tups of these different families on our native sheep. The show of Devons was superior to all previous exhibitions in our State, while there was a manifest deterioration and falling off in the Durhams and Alderneys. Among the Devons were many very fine animals.

In the Hog department the Committee saw many fine, large and well-shaped animals, but would rather discourage than commend so much crossing. In crossing animals it is notorious that nearly all the bad qualities of both parents are usually transmitted to the progeny to the exclusion of the good qualities.

It is true often a very superior animal is produced, but then he cannot be relied on for any thing, some of his offsprings taking after one and some after the other branch of his family. A cross on our native stock produces some amelioration, but we cannot rely on such crosses for permanent improvement.

The Horse department presented a great variety of excellent animals for the different purposes to which this noble animal is made subservient. The show of blood horses and mares was not extensive, and with one or two exceptions, much below what we expected to find, but this deficiency was in a great measure compensated by the extensive and excellent exhibition of horses for nearly all other purposes.

Poultry. Chickens.—1st Class.

406. For the best pair white Shanghais, C. J. Merriwether,	2 00
409. For best pair yellow Shanghais, J. Porter.	2 00
413. For best pair gray Chitagongs, J. Porter,	2 00
419. For best pair white or red Game, James Duke,	2 00
420. For best pair Bramah Pootra, J. G. Turpin,	2 00
422. For best pair black Spanish, J. G. Turpin,	2 00
428. For best pair Sea Bright Bantams, J. G. Turpin,	2 00
429. For best pair Java Bantams, Richard Forrester,	2 00
A. For best game Cock, A. H. Garritt,	
B. Pair Game Fowls, "Earl Derby," J. McL. Anderson, Caroline,	2 00
C. Pair White and Red Bantam, J. G. Turpin,	2 00
D. Game Fowls, James Duke,	2 00

E. "Hancock Game,"	"	2 00
A. G. Elam,		2 00
F. "Henney and Christian Game," Jesse Baker,		2 00
G. "Black Suwarrow," William Brittain,		2 00

Turkeys—2nd Class.

433. For best pair common Turkeys, J. G. Turpin,	\$2 00
434. For best pair wild Turkeys, J. G. Turpin,	2 00
435. For best pair crested Turkeys, J. G. Turpin,	2 00

Geese—3rd Class.

437. For best pair wild Geese, J. G. Turpin,	\$2 00
438. For best pair China Geese, J. G. Turpin,	2 00
439. For best pair Bremen Geese, Mrs. B. W. Green,	2 00
440. For best pair Poland Geese, W. D. Jennings,	2 00

Ducks—4th Class.

443. For best pair Salem Ducks, Geo. H. King, Henrico,	2 00
444. For best pair Alesbury Ducks, J. G. Turpin,	2 00
445. For best pair common Ducks, Wm. Brittain,	2 00
447. For greatest variety of Poultry, by one Exhibitor, J. G. Turpin,	10 00

BRANCH V.

Agricultural Implements—Ploughs, Cultivators, &c.—Class 1.

448. For the best single Plough, Geo. Watt & Co., Richmond,	\$5 00
449. For best shovel Plough, F. Nelson, Richmond,	5 00
450. For best sub-soil Plough, Geo. Watt & Co., Richmond,	5 00
451. For best new ground Plough, Geo. Watt & Co., Richmond,	5 00
452. For best hill side Plough, F. Nelson, Richmond,	5 00
453. For best Cultivator for corn, A. P. Routh, Orange,	5 00
455. For best cultivator for 2 horses, Sinclair & Co., Baltimore,	5 00
456. For best harrow, H. M. Smith, Richmond,	6 00
457. For best swingle bars of novel construction and superior value to those in common use, F. Nelson, Richmond,	3 00

Drills and Broadcasters—Class 2nd.

458. For best broadcasting or drilling machine for sowing grain and grass seed D. C. Meade, Semour's Patent,	\$20 00
459. For best wheat drill, Bickford & Huffman,	20 00
460. For best broadcasting machine for sowing guano, Baldwin, Cardwell, & Co., Richmond,	20 00

461. For best lime spreader, H. M. Smith, Richmond,	20 00	488. For best corn sheller for hand power, II. M. Smith, Richmond,	5 00
462. For best corn planter, A. P. Routt, Orange,	10 00	489. For best Grist Mill for horse power, Sinclair & Co.,	10 00
463. For best seed drill, A. P. Routt,	3 00	490. For best hominy mill, J. L. Gil- bert, Petersburg,	5 00
464. For best attachment to drill for drilling guano, Edward Hunt, Campbell,	15 00	491. For best saw mill for farm use, P. Rahm, Richmond,	10 00
465. For best implement for sowing peas among corn, at or immediately fol- lowing the last tillage, and either with or without guano, Edward Hunt, Campbell,	15 00	492. For best corn and cob crusher, Cresson, Stewart, & Peterson, Philadel- phia,	10 00
Wagons, Harness, &c.—Class 3rd.		493. For best Root Cutter, H. M., Smith, Richmond,	2 50
466. For best Wagon for farm use, H. M. Smith, Richmond,	\$10 00	Fan Milt, Hay Press, &c.—Class 7th.	
470. For best wagon body for hauling wheat in sheaf, or hay, or straw, H. M. Smith, Richmond,	5 00	494. For best Fanning Mill, Mont- gomery & Bro, Baltimore,	10 00
474. For best Ox yoke, F. Nelson, Richmond,	1 50	495. For best hay press, Baldwin, Cardwell & Co., Richmond,	15 00
Kollers and Clod Crushers—Class 4th.		Trial of Ploughs—Class 8th.	
475. For best smooth roller, H. M. Smith, Richmond,	\$10 00	500. For best two horse plough for sandy land, as shown by work actually performed and the test of the dynamo- meter, Baldwin, Cardwell, & Co., Rich- mond, for Richie's left hand iron plough,	20 00
477. For best clod crusher, Baldwin, Cardwell & Co., Croskill's,	20 00	501. For best two horse plough for clay land, as shown by work actually performed and the test of the dynamo- meter, Burns & Shuff, Goochland,	20 00
Horse Powers, Threshers and Separators. Class 5th.		502. For best 3 or 4 horse plough for sandy land, as shown by work actually performed and the test of the dynamo- meter, Wilson & Smithers, Goochland,	20 00
479. For best sweep horse power, H. M. Smith, Richmond,	\$25 00	503. For best 3 or 4 horse plough for clay land, as shown by work actually performed and the test of the dynamo- meter, Burns & Shuff's, Goochland,	20 00
480. For 2nd best sweep horse power, Baldwin, Cardwell, & Co., Richmond,	10 00	Miscellaneous—Class 9th.	
481. For best threshing machine, Bald- win, Cardwell, & Co., Richmond,	20 00	509. For best apple pealer, J. Har- rild, Richmond,	1 00
482. For best machine for threshing, cleansing and separating wheat at one op- eration, H. M. Smith, Richmond,	30 00	510. For best meat cutter, H. M. Smith, Richmond,	2 00
483. For best separator or straw car- rier, Baldwin, Cariwell, & Co., Rich- mond,	5 00	511. For best washing machine, W. H. & R. B. Woodward, Richmond,	2 00
The Committee on Class 5 found great diffi- culty in deciding whether the horse power of H. M. Smith, to which they have awarded the first Premium or that of Messrs. Baldwin, Cardwell & Co. to which they have awarded the second premium was the best Power. They thought Messrs. Baldwin, Cardwell & Co.'s the strongest but that H. M. Smith's was the smoothest of the two, giving more power with a lighter draught, and therefore have awarded to him the first Premium.		514. For the most extensive and val- uable collection of useful machines and implements exhibited and made at any one factory, whether including subjects for other premiums or not, H. M. Smith, Richmond,	25 00
Straw and Root Cutters, Cornshellers and Mills. Class 6th.		Agricultural Steam Engine.	
484. For best hay or straw cutter for horse power, Sinclair & Co., Baltimore,	\$10 00	515. For best Steam Engine, (on wheels), applicable to Agricultural pur- poses generally, as a substitute for horse power, Talbott & Brother, Richmond,	50 00
485. For best hay or straw cutter, for hand power, J. L. Richmond, Harrisburg, Pa.,	5 00	Ploughing Match—Class 10th.	
486. For best horse power cutter, for cutting corn stalks for fodder, Sinclair & Co., Baltimore,	15 00	516. For best ploughman with horses, Richard Sampson's man Randolph,	10 00
487. For best corn sheller for horse power, Sinclair & Co., Baltimore,	10 00	517. For 2nd best ploughman with horses, James Shepperson, Henrico,	5 00

BRANCH VI.

Fruits and Fruit Trees.

521. For best and largest variety of apples, suitable for Southern raising, each labelled, Dr. A. Dold, Augusta, \$10 00

524. For best and largest collection of apple trees, suitable for Southern raising, Joseph Sinton & Sons, 10 00

525. For best pear trees, Henry R. Roby, Spotsylvania, 10 00

526. For best peach trees, Franklin Davis, Augusta, 10 00

527. For best fig trees, James Guest, Henrico, 5 00

529. For best strawberry vines, James Guest, Henrico, 3 00

530. For best raspberry plants, Jos. Sinton & Sons, Henrico, 3 00

Flowers.

531. For largest and choicest variety of flowers, Jno. Morton, Richmond, \$10 00

532. For 2nd largest and choicest variety of Flowers, James Guest, Henrico, 5 00

533. For best and greatest variety of dahlias, James Guest, Henrico, 5 00

534. For best and greatest variety of roses, Jno. Morton, Richmond, 5 00

535. For best floral ornament, Jno. Morton, Richmond, 5 00

536. For best and largest variety of greenhouse plants, James Guest, Henrico, 5 00

Vegetables.

537. For largest and best assortment of table vegetables, Leonard Chamberlain, \$10 00

538. For best doz. long blood beets, Leonard Chamberlain, 2 00

539. For best doz. head of cabbage, Joseph Rennie, 2 00

540. For best doz. cauliflower, E. Shuter, 2 00

541. For best doz. Broccoli, E. Shuter, 2 00

542. For best doz. carrots, E. Shuter, 2 00

543. For best doz. egg plants, Leonard Chamberlain, 2 00

544. For best peck of onions, P. M. Tabb, Jr., 2 00

545. For best doz. parsnips, T. C. Burns, 2 00

546. For best bushel Irish potatoes, Francis Staples, 2 00

547. For best bushel sweet potatoes, Wm. Gouldin, Hanover, 2 00

BRANCH VII.

Butter and Cheese.

548. For best specimen of fresh butter, not less than ten pounds, half Mrs. A. Goddin, New Kent, and half Mrs. C. S. Gay, Augusta, \$10 00

549. For 2nd best specimen of fresh butter, not less than five pounds, Mrs. Newman, Orange, and Mrs. Mary Fulcher, Hanover, 5 00

Honey, Bee-Hives and Bacon Hams.

553. For best specimen of honey, not less than ten pounds, P. J. Mahan, \$ 5 00

554. For best bee hive, P. J. Mahan, 10 00

555. For best ham cured by exhibitor, Mrs. Lucy C. Binford, Hanover, 8 00

556. For 2nd best ham cured by exhibitor, Mrs. P. Woolfolk, Caroline, 4 00

Household Manufactures.—Class 1.

557. For best quilt, Mrs. Wm. E. Clopton, New Kent, \$5 00

558. For 2nd best quilt, Mrs. W. E. Woodson, Henrico, 4 00

559. For the best counterpane, Mrs. M. M. Jewry, Charlottesville, 5 00

560. For 2nd best counterpane, Miss M. Fontaine, Richmond, 4 00

561. For best pair home-made blankets, Wm. Rodes, Albemarle, 5 00

562. For best home-made carpet, Mrs. Geo. Townes, Pittsylvania, 5 00

563. For best home-made hearth-rug, Miss M. Fontaine, Richmond, 3 00

566. For best piece, not less than 7 yards, home-made negro shirting, Mrs. Henry Cox, Henrico, 3 00

567. For best piece, not less than ten yards, winter clothing for negroes, woven by hand, Mrs. J. M. Patterson, Buckingham, 5 00

568. For best piece, not less than ten yards, heavy woolen jeans, woven by hand, Mrs. Isham Seay, Cumberland, 5 00

570. For best piece linsey, not less than seven yards, woven by hand, Mrs. R. H. Allen, Lunenburg, 5 00

571. For 2nd best piece linsey, not less than seven yards, woven by hand, Mrs. J. M. Patterson, Buckingham, 3 00

Class 2nd.

572. For best fine long yarn hose, Mrs. Jonah Johnson, Spotsylvania, \$3 00

574. For best silk hose, of home-made silk, Mrs. L. J. Hollingsworth, Winchester, 5 00

575. For best specimen of home-made wine, Mrs. W. D. Blanton, Cumberland, 5 00

576. For best home-made bread, between Mrs. Rodes and Mrs. S. J. Rutherford, 5 00

577. For best home-made pound-cake, Mrs. Rich'd Crouch, 3 00

578. For best home-made sponge-cake, Mrs. Rich'd Crouch, 3 00

579. For best varieties home-made pickles, Mrs. James Ayres, Petersburg, 3 00

580. For best varieties home-made preserves, Mrs. Henry Cox, Henrico, 3 00

581. For best varieties home-made fruit jelly, Mrs. Henry Cox, Henrico, 3 00
 582. For best sample home-made soap, the process of making to be described by exhibitor, Mrs. C. J. Stovin, Fauquier, 5 00

Class 3rd.—Ladies Ornamental and Fancy Work.

583. For best specimen of embroidery, Mrs. Sarah B. Scott, Dinwiddie, \$8 00
 584. For 2nd best specimen of embroidery, L. B. Conway, Richmond, 6 00
 585. For 3rd best specimen of embroidery, Miss L. Manson, Bedford, 5 00
 586. For best specimen of worsted work, Miss Dietrick, Henrico, 5 00
 587. For 2nd best specimen of worsted work, Miss Agnes Walthall, Charlottesville, 5 00
 588. For 3rd best specimen of worsted work, Mrs. J. W. Walker, Richmond, 5 00
 589. For best specimen of crotched work, Mrs. Goodson, Richmond, 5 00
 590. For 2nd best specimen of crotched work, Miss Fox, Richmond, 5 00
 591. For 3rd best specimen of crotched work, Mrs. Waddell, Richmond, 5 00
 592. For best specimen of wax work, Master Herbert Smith, 5 00
 593. For best specimen of ornamental leather work, Miss Ella Dimmock, 5 00
 599. For 2nd best specimen of ornamental leather work, Miss Ella Dimmock, 5 00
 600. For 3rd best specimen of ornamental leather work, Miss A. M. Smith, 5 00
 601. For best specimen of Block work, Miss Kate Anderson, 5 00
 604. For best specimen of knitting, Mrs. Sarah Bernard, Richmond, 5 00
 605. For 2nd best specimen of knitting, Miss Peterkin, Richmond, 5 00
 606. For 3rd best specimen of knitting, Mrs. R. S. Archer, 5 00
 607. For best specimen of netting, Miss Isabella Gray, Port Royal, 5 00
 608. For 2nd best specimen of netting, Mrs. P. Woolfolk, Caroline, 5 00
 609. For 3rd best specimen of netting, Mrs. P. Woolfolk, Caroline, 5 00
 610. For the most extensive variety of useful, ornamental and fancy work, not excluding articles which may have had premiums awarded them under any of the above specifications, Mrs. Sarah B. Scott, Dinwiddie, 10 00

Domestic Manufactures.—1st Class.

611. For best Family Flour, "Valley Mills," P. O. Palmer, exhibited by Matthew Blair, Richmond, Certificate of Merit.

2nd Class.

612. For best manufactured Tobacco, Wm. Crumpton, Lynchburg, exhibited by Ludlam & Watson, Certificate of Merit.

4th Class.

620. For the best and greatest variety of coarse, strong and cheap shoes, H. W. Quarles, Richmond, Certificate of Merit.
 621. For best and cheapest wool hats, R. Moore, Richmond, Certificate of Merit.

BRANCH X.

PREMIUMS BY INDIVIDUAL DONORS.

DULANY PREMIUM.

For best South Down Buck, R. W. N. Noland, \$30 00

SMITH PREMIUMS.

4 00 For best 1 year old colt by his horse Kossuth, Dr. Wm. P. Braxton, 10 00
 8 00 For best 2 year old colt, Alex. Kerr, 10 00

RIVES PREMIUM.

6 00 For best foal, get of his imported horse Emperor, Richard Sampson, 20 00

Discretionary Premiums.

FAT CATTLE.

8 00 408. Owned by D. McGavock, 10 00
 6 00 409. Owned by Wm. B. & Jas. Byars, 10 00
 414. Owned by Major James Walker, 10 00
 4 00 431. Owned by Francis Bell, 10 00
 432. Owned by Francis Bell, 10 00
 8 00 491. Owned by Dr. John N. Powell, bull calf 10 months old, Grade and Khasi, 10 00
 8 00 Owned by John R. Woods, 3 calves, Khasi and Durham breed, 10 00
 6 00 Owned by Mr. Bradford of Culpeper, 1 Silesian Buck, 10 00
 4 00 Owned by Dr. Wm. L. Wight, 3 Silesian Ewes, 10 00

Miscellaneous Articles.

8 00 For one wheat Gleaner, H. M. Smith, 5 00
 8 00 For 3 fine Carriages, Alfred King, 20 00
 6 00 For specimens of Marble Work and Virginia Minerals, John W. Davies, 20 00
 4 00 For Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, Prof. B. H. Benton, 25 00
 8 00 For samples of Richmond made Glass Ware, Jacob S. Atlee, 10 00
 6 00 For Specimen of Corn Brooms, Wm. P. Thomas, 2 00
 4 00 For Wheat Reaper, Morrison & Moore, 10 00
 4 00 For crop of Clover Hay, J. Marshall McCue, \$10 00
 4 00 For crop of Timothy Hay, J. Marshall McCue, 10 00
 4 00 For Clover Seed, J. Marshall McCue, 5 00
 4 00 For Timothy Seed, J. Marshall McCue, 5 00

Certificates of Merit.

For 1 Gelding, general utility, Woods Garth.
 For 1 " " " E. Thurman.
 For 1 year old Revenue colt, James T. Dickerson, Louisa.
 For 2 fleeces Spanish Wool, S. S. Bradford: J. Caldwell, for his Wheat Reaper and Mower.
 For Spiral Cylinder Threshing Machine, R. Sinclair.

For Thresher, Separator and Grain Cleaner, Francis Nelson.

For Spring adjusting to Seed Drill, Edward Hunt.

For wagon for farm use, D. B. Corrie.

For Straw and Hay Cutter, S. M. Yeomans.

For Double-Acting Lift and Force Pump, Joseph Farrar.

For Forcing Pump, Wm. G. Clarke.

For specimens of Slate from Buckingham, Owen Jones.

For specimens of Porter, Ale, &c., of Richmond manufacture, Certificate of Merit to M. McCormick.

The following articles of Household manufactures were recommended to the attention of the Judges on Discretionary Premiums, but were not exhibited to them, being endorsed not found.

A worked Tidy, exhibited by Mrs. Green Peyton of Albemarle.

A specimen of Variegated Fringe, Mrs. J. J. Fry, Richmond.

A white Quilt, Mrs. George Gibson, Richmond.

Two specimens of Soap made from bones collected from the fields, Mrs. M. C. McCue, Augusta.

A beautiful specimen of patch work in a Silk Quilt, Miss Mary Ella Dobyns, of Essex.

A pair of Socks made of the hair of a lap-dog and spun and knit by herself, Miss M. Angus, Richmond.

A Bead Pincushion, Mrs. J. H. Gilmer, Richmond.

A Morning Dress, Mrs. C. B. Thomas, Richmond.

3 beautiful Towels, Mrs. H. Smith, Russell.

A pair of children's socks, knit by exhibitor, aged 4 years, Nannie Storrs; Henrico.

3 Quilts of patch work, Miss Mary Hopkins.

Two new inventions in Agricultural Machinery were on exhibition and commended to the notice of the Judges on Discretionary Premiums, viz.:

Dr. John R. Garnett's Cultivator Wheat Drill, and Mauck & McGahey's Corn Harvester for cutting down corn stalks.

DISCUSSION, ON WHEAT AND ITS CULTURE, by a section of the State Agricultural Society during the State Fair, at Goddin's Hall. EDMUND RUFFIN, Esq., 1st. Vice President, presiding.

The object of the meeting having been explained by the presiding officer, Col. Randolph commenced by remarking: That many systems of rotation had been tried in Albemarle; but that none of them succeeded well that required the frequent repetition of clover during the rotation; as the land seemed to become "clover sick," and a failure of that crop was the consequence. That in England, as he learned from the book entitled "British Husbandry," once in eight years was as often as a good stand of

clover could certainly be counted upon. That his experience was, that after a long rest from clover a good stand was much surer than when that crop was repeated at short intervals. He considered a clover fallow a very costly and laborious preparation for wheat, however certain it might be. Three-fourths of an acre per day being as much as a plough team could average.

He had generally succeeded well by sowing timothy in the fall, on guanoed land. And if the clover sowed on wheat should fail, he had found it succeed well by sowing, the next spring, upon the wheat-stubble and harrowing it in. In seeding wheat upon corn land, he decidedly preferred shallow cultivation—was in the habit of putting it in with a shovel-plough. Thought ploughing the land up with a two horse plough, previous to sowing wheat, the worst possible preparation for that crop on corn land—that mode of preparation rendering his land too "puffy and light." He had never used the drill, but felt favourably inclined to it; could, however, recommend Seymour's broadcast machine. It was an admirable instrument for sowing grass seeds and plaster. It being the opinion of some judicious farmers that half a bushel of plaster, sowed with this machine, was equal to one bushel sowed by hand. Col. R. had succeeded well with wheat on corn land by simply harrowing it in, without other preparation, and he had known others succeed well by the same method.

Maj. J. M. McCue, of Augusta, concurred with Col. R. in the opinion that corn land should not be "flushed" up with a large plough preparatory to seeding with wheat. He was in the habit of drilling wheat upon his corn land with no other previous preparation than cutting up the corn. The corn-stubble interfered but little with the operation of the drill; occasionally the grass and weeds were so thick as to interrupt its successful operation, but this difficulty was readily overcome by the hand who followed the drill carrying a "hooked" stick, by means of which weeds and other matter, as they accumulated before the drill, could be readily removed. He uses Pennock's drill. In his county corn is cultivated with a level surface; the *double shovel* being the principal implement used. He recommends rolling the wheat in the spring, as it presses down the corn-stubble out of the way of harvesting, and improves the wheat by compressing the land and restoring such plants as are partially thrown out by the winter. He sows one half of his clover-seed in the fall and the remainder in the spring, the time of the fall sowing being between the 15th September and 15th October. He sows clover-seed at the rate of one bushel to eight acres.

Hill Carter, Esq., of Charles City county. Formerly cultivated his lands on the four field system, but is now using the five field rotation. The latter is the most ameliorating of the two;

is the best for corn but not so good for wheat—is a fouler system than the other, and he feels inclined to return to the former. His preparation for wheat is deep and thorough ploughing with four-horse ploughs, the horses hitched two abreast, and two hands to each plough; the driver, in addition to his other duties, removing all obstructions out of the way of the plough. If the season is dry, he rolls with a heavy iron roller and harrows effectually, putting in the wheat either with the drill or broadcast—prefers drilling. On corn land he uses pretty much the same method of preparation—breaking up the land with either three or four-horse ploughs. His land requires bedding, and deep ploughing with a large plough is essential to the proper construction of the beds. His land is stiff, and he ploughs from seven to nine inches deep. Finds five ploughs and twenty horses cheaper and better than seven ploughs and twenty-one horses.

His experience is, that wheat on clover-fallow is better if the land had been grazed previous to ploughing. He had averaged thirty bushels per acre on his fallow land, and his friend, Mr. Selden, had made much larger crops; in one case, forty bushels per acre. Had derived no benefit from the use of guano. In reply to some remarks in regard to the expensiveness of his method of cultivation, Mr. C. stated that he knew a farmer, R. M. Taylor, of Bremo, Henrico county, who, upon a plantation of some two hundred acres, cultivated upon this apparently costly system of four-horse plough teams, together with much manual labour, had, until the recent great advance in the price of land and negroes, realized a profit of fifteen per ct.; and since the rise, had made ten per ct. And another gentleman, who had been unsuccessful in the cultivation of a forest farm upon the cheap system of two-horse ploughs and shallow cultivation, adopted the other plan of four-horse ploughs and deep cultivation, and has found it to succeed admirably.

This gentleman had found it profitable to cart marl some three or four miles.

Mr. J. Selden, of Charles City county. Has for years averaged some thirty bushels wheat on fallow and corn land; pursues the same general system as Mr. Carter. In reference to the use of guano, he one spring, on the 15th of April, spread one ton of guano on the poorest spots of a field of wheat; its beneficial effects were evident in four or five days after the sowing, and these spots proved to be the best wheat in the field. The guano was applied at the rate of 114 lbs. to the acre. Next year used it at the rate of 150 lbs. to the acre, applied at seeding time; the product was about twelve bushels per acre more than the adjoining unguanoed land.

John Marshall, Esq., of Charlotte. Until within the last four or five years, did not attempt to raise wheat except upon tobacco lots that had been highly manured. In reference

to the preparation of the land and sowing—the best crop he ever made was on land well ploughed with two-horse ploughs and subsoiled; part of it was corn land, the remainder tobacco land. He knew a man once to sow his wheat on the top of the land and then plough it in with a four-horse plough. The wheat came up well and made a good crop.

Willoughby Newton, Esq., Westmoreland. Had, by the use of guano, averaged twenty bushels to one sown, on land that at the time could be purchased for four dollars per acre. The preparation of the land for seeding consisted in ploughing with a two-horse plough, and then putting the wheat in with a cultivator, and afterwards harrowing. Used about 200 lbs. guano to the acre. Has since averaged as high as seventeen bushels to the acre on same land, but has not succeeded in equalling the first crop of twenty bushels, although the land is evidently greatly improved, producing good crops of grass and corn. Thinks this may be explained by the greater number of insects that prey upon the crop and the increased foulness of the land, owing to its greater fertility. Last year his wheat crop was a very indifferent one, averaging about six bushels to one sown; owing in a great degree, he thought, to the extremely dry season.

He thought the cheaper system of cultivation pursued upon the poor lands of the Northern Neck paid a higher per centum of profit than the more costly and thorough course pursued upon the rich lands of the lower James river. As in the Northern Neck, the entire fee simple value of the land was often realized in a single year from the crops sold.

To show the great enhancement in the value of lands in his section of the State, by the use of concentrated manures and a better system of farming, Mr. N. stated that the lands of Westmoreland were, by the last assessment, of 1850, valued at \$800,000, but by the assessment of the present year, the lands of that county were valued at \$1,600,000. He would recommend a cheap system in the cultivation of the soil and a liberal expenditure in fertilizers.

Perhaps there was no part of the world in which guano had produced such wonderful results as upon the thin lands in the Northern Neck. Where he had made the twenty bushels of wheat to the acre, referred to before, others, by a more liberal use of guano, had grown twenty-eight, thirty, and even thirty-six bushels to the acre. This striking effect of guano had been ascribed by some to the dampness of the climate, it being a narrow strip of country lying between two large rivers. Guano, however, had a greater effect on the forest than on the river lands. Since the use of guano rust had been much less frequent than formerly. The soil so much benefitted by the use of guano, has in it much sand; it might, perhaps, be described as a white sandy loam; a good ploughing turning up clay enough to give it sufficient cohesion.

On these lands guano is as permanent in its effects as any other manure; on the river lands it acts neither so promptly nor are its effects so durable. He considered 200 lbs. better for wheat than any amount of stable manure. Had used bone-dust to some extent, but did not consider it at all equal to guano.

Mr. Cunningham, of Culpepper. Considered it cheaper to use four than three-horse ploughs; the former more effectually exterminates running briars and sassafras. Puts in his wheat with a double shovel plough. Has been in the habit of seeding one and a half bushels to the acre; but has lately been sowing two bushels. Averages about twenty bushels to the acre. Finds but little difference between wheat on corn land and clover fallow. Uses guano to a considerable extent.

Mr. Garnett, of Westmoreland. Thinks he has derived great benefit from using plaster in much larger quantities than has been customary. Upon one occasion tried the following experiment upon five acres of land: Upon the first acre, one bushel of plaster was sown; upon the second, two bushels; and increasing at that rate until the fifth acre received five bushels. The beneficial effects were in proportion to the quantity of plaster used. Upon a single acre he once used ten bushels. The yield was magnificent. He highly approves of the use of plaster in connection with that of guano, and thinks he has derived much advantage from using it in that way. The land he has been cultivating was very poor and unproductive when he took possession of it. He purchasing it for \$4 per acre. Under the use of guano and plaster, it has been so much improved that at the recent assessment of lands it was valued at \$25 per acre. He finds harrowing in the spring beneficial to his wheat. Thinks it essential to use clover in conjunction with guano, if permanent improvement is aimed at. Is of opinion that the wonderful effects of guano in the Northern Neck cannot be accounted for on the hypothesis of the moisture of the climate, because the lands upon the rivers are less benefitted than those in the interior.

SECOND NIGHT.

SAME SUBJECT CONTINUED.

Mr. Willis, of Orange county. Rust has not been so common for four or five years—this seems to be general and not confined to any particular district. Neither has the joint-worm been so destructive the two last years, owing, probably, to the earlier seeding of the wheat; but thinks there is no reason for supposing it has disappeared from the country. Has never been benefitted by the use of guano. In one instance, thinks a small spot guanoed at the rate of 300 lbs. to the acre was permanently injured. After the regular course of crops, and being sown in grass, it was so much worse than the adjoining land as to attract the attention of strangers. His land is the red land of the Piedmont region; observed no difference in the

subsoil—the same as is common in the red land district. Is satisfied that three-fourths of the money he has expended for guano has been thrown away. Sees no improvement on wheat from its use, although other persons on similar lands think they are benefitted. Used 8½ tons on 203 bushels seed wheat, product 1100 bushels. Always ploughs in his wheat. On corn land, thinks the soil ought to be disturbed as little as possible. He, however, harrows his previous to sowing wheat, as he cultivates corn with a mouldboard plough, throwing the earth to the corn, and the consequence is, the surface is too uneven to receive the seed without harrowing. Has not been successful in making wheat on corn land when he ploughed it up with a large plough. He considers it best to harrow first and then put in the wheat with a small plough or double shovel.

Mr. F. Nelson, of New Kent county. Thinks Col. Randolph's method of seeding may do on his land; but upon stiff low ground, decidedly prefers deep ploughing and thorough preparation. He never cuts wheat when it is wet even with dew; and prefers that it should be *entirely* ripe before cutting.

Dr. Morton, of Cumberland. Has drilled wheat for several years; thinks it the best method of seeding, as each grain is deposited at the same depth, and it also saves seed, he now, with the drill, using but one bushel and a peck, when formerly he broadcasted two bushels to the acre. Is of opinion that having the land well drained, so as to prevent water from stagnating about the crop, will prevent rust in wheat and "firing" in tobacco. At least since he has adopted this practice, he has been less injured from these diseases.

Mr. Cunningham, of Culpepper. Never derived any advantage from drilling wheat over sowing it broadcast; but experienced this disadvantage, that grass seeds sowed in the spring on drilled wheat would also be drilled, the seed running into the drills.

Mr. Crenshaw, of Richmond. In the year 1851, over an entire field of 32 acres, drilled each alternate bed and sowed the remainder broadcast. The drilled came up the best, the season being dry, and although he made no accurate measurement, yet he estimated the drilled wheat to be 33½ per cent. the best. The broadcast wheat was harrowed in. The drilled matured the earliest; has since used the drill successfully.

Hill Carter, Esq., of Charles City county. Prefers drilling; but upon his lands it saves no seed; requires as much as broadcast sowing. In this opinion Mr. Selden concurs; but thinks the drilled less liable to be winter killed.

Mr. — Paleske, of Henrico. Thinks wheat ought to be drilled from the North-east to the South-west, as that is the prevalent direction of the winds in the summer.

Mr. C. Lee, of Powhatan county. Remarked on the vagueness and indefiniteness of agricul-

tural terms, and told an amusing story in illustration of his idea.

Col. Randolph, of Albemarle, stated some interesting facts establishing the proposition that wheat might safely be cut before it was entirely ripe, while in the "dough state." He had found the same measure of wheat, much shrivelled from being cut too green, to weigh heavier than the same measure of plump wheat. He had noticed a marked difference in the ripening of wheat, sometimes the straw maturing first, and again the grain ripening earliest. That in harvesting we ought to be governed by the condition of the grain, it being the most valuable and most reliable test. He never stops cutting wheat because it is wet. One harvest he cut all the week in a drenching rain, and the wheat sustained no injury thereby. Wheat is more liable to be injured by rain after it has once been thoroughly dry. He has been much benefitted by guano on lands similar to those of Mr. Willis of Orange.

Dr. Garnett, of Henrico. Related the following experiment on cutting wheat: That cut in the milk state, some ten days before entire ripeness, was badly shrivelled and light, whilst between that cut in the dough state and that fully ripe there was but little difference, that cut in dough state shrinking but little.

Edmund Ruffin, Esq., Hanover. In the year 1821, or 1822, commenced cutting wheat in the dough state, and has pursued that course ever since; and has been the gainer thereby. He, one year, by this early harvesting, secured his entire crop in good condition, when the crops of other persons, who postponed cutting until the wheat was fully ripe, had their crops much injured. He means by the "dough state," that condition of the wheat when it can be mashed between the finger and thumb without producing milk. He would prefer cutting wheat fully ripe if the entire crop could be secured in that condition, but as that cannot be done, he considers it much better to commence in the "dough state" than to wait until all is ripe. Has cut wheat in the "pap state" with scarcely an appreciable loss. Would recommend letting the wheat intended for seed get entirely ripe before cutting; although he has never hesitated to sow wheat cut in the "dough state," and don't know that he has ever sustained any loss thereby. He, one year, cut his seed wheat quite early, in order to get clear of some spelt that was mixed with it. This seed grew as well as any; and the spelt vegetated although cut in the "milk state." Has suffered but little from smut. When wheat is fully ripe it is injured by every wetting it gets, although it may not sprout, by converting its starch into gluten. Does not think wheat likely to "run out." He commenced sowing the early purple straw in 1821, and has continued it ever since with entire success. One year he obtained his seed from a neighbor, his own crop being too much injured by rust to sow. But this wheat had originally been obtained from him.

From the Papers of the Nottoway Farmer.
COMPARATIVE VALUE OF GUANO AND
EXTRA HOMEMADE MANURES.

Mr. President:—I reported a set of experiments last year made on corn, one of the objects of which was to ascertain the comparative cost of resuscitating poor land by applications of vegetable matter, and turning under peas. I intended this year to report accurately the results of the same on the present crop of wheat, but owing to the depredations of both hessian fly and chin-ching in that part of my field, the experiment has proved well nigh a failure. But as the question for discussion to-day is nearly allied to the experiment made, I beg leave instead of a report thereon, to offer up a few thoughts on the subject before us, as my annual contribution.

The subject "cannot the money annually expended by us for guano, be more profitably used in collecting material for, and increasing the production of domestic manures?" does not, I suppose, refer to farm pen and stable manure as usually made, but to collecting and hauling, composting or spreading vegetable matter, rich earth, &c., &c.

Before entering into the investigation of the subject I will make a statement or two which I hope will be useful in arriving at a correct decision. The plan of making domestic manure partakes of the principle of making permanent investments of capital, with a view of permanent and progressive improvements on the farm, rather than immediate profit, while the use of guano is more on the principle of lending money with the expectation of receiving back, at the expiration of a given time, the principal and whatever interest may accrue, not however leaving out of view the expectation of direct permanent improvement to the land, and the increase of offal from crops to be used for food for cattle and for farm-pen manure. A failure to make a crop on either plan may occur from unfavorable seasons, &c., but the loss on the system of domestic manure will not be so great as the improvement is greater and more certain in proportion to amount risked, than by the use of guano.

I will now proceed to state as near as I can the probable expense and profit on the first system for a term of five years, on the five field rotation which is as follows—for one year,
To hire of three hands, \$175 00
To finding, do, 50 00
To clothing—hats, shoes, &c., for do, 20 00
To use of cart, two oxen, finding do, 70 00
Wear and Tear, 70 00

Amounting to	\$315 00
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Supposing this force will manure one acre per week, and counting fifty weeks or three hundred working days to the year the cost of manuring will be \$6.30 per acre. In my estimate last year which was thought by the club not too high, I made it \$9 per acre where vegetable matter was plenty and as convenient as

possible. The last year's estimate was by hire by the day, this, by the year. At this rate the force will manure fifty acres per year; and supposing the process to continue five years, the account will stand as follows,

To improving 250 acres of land at	
\$630,	\$1575 00
To interest on \$315 for five years,	94 50
Amounting to	\$1669 50
Cr.	
By improved condition of 250 acres of land at the expiration of 5 years, say \$2 per acre,	\$500 00
By increased production of corn on the several fields as they come into cultivation, say 1 bbl. to the acre, corn at \$3 per bbl.	\$750 00
By increased production of wheat on the several fields as they come into wheat, supposing two 50 acre fields in wheat each year, say 1 bus. per acre,* 500 bus. at \$125 per bus.	\$625 00
Amounting to	\$1875 00
By balance in favor of the system of	\$205 50
I will not enter into a detailed calculation on the guano system as I find my communication will be too long, but will simply say, there will be the same rotation of crops. By applying 100 lbs. of guano to the acre in the drill on 50 acres of land each year for corn and 200 lbs. to the acre for wheat on 100 acres, there will be used annually 12½ tons of guano which at \$55 per ton comes to \$687 50. Now supposing there will be only a clear gain of one half barrel of corn per acre, and one half bushel of wheat per acre in the rotation after paying for the guano and interest thereon, and only 50 cts. per acre for improved condition of the land at the expiration of five years, the account will stand thus—	
By cash for improvement in 250 acres of land at 50 cts. per acre,	\$125 00
By cash for 125 bbls. corn at \$3 per bbl.	\$375 00
By ditto. for 250 bus. wheat at \$1 25 per bushel,	\$312 50
Amounting to	\$812 50
From which deduct profit on 1st system,	\$205 50
Difference in favor of guano system,	\$607 00
I am not an advocate for using 200 lb of gua-	

* By mistake this was put 2 bushels per acre, but the amount \$625 00 was carried out as above. This gave rise to a review by Mr. Bland.

no per acre for corn, but think it probable that 100 lbs. in the drill to start the corn would pay well, and also bring into cultivation land which would not be cultivated without guano, or some other active concentrated manure. It may be said that there is no profit by the use of guano. In reply I have to say that I have some years sustained loss by the use of guano, both on corn and wheat, while I have in other years made after paying for guano \$7,11 on corn, and about \$5 on wheat, to the acre, over and above the amount made on similar land cultivated without guano, which is about 120 per cent. nett interest, per annum.

If tobacco be substituted for corn and 200 or 250 lbs. guano to the acre be used, the result will probably be much more favorable, as common old field thus dressed, will bring better tobacco than we generally make on our new and second years' ground, and will also bring a good crop of wheat without a second dressing of guano. In relation to the two acres reported on last year, one with a pretty heavy dressing of pine beards, the other having been in oats and peas, I will state that the wheat made this year after the pea fallow is, I think, rather better than that after the pine beards, and judging from the looks of the ground and the vegetation now growing on the two acres I think the pea fallow acre has the advantage also as to improvement of soil. Perhaps extra labor is as much needed, and may on the most of our farms be as judiciously expended in clearing hedgerows, skirts of pines, &c., so as to bring into one unbroken field that which is now cut into nooks and corners. I was very much pleased with an improvement of this sort made by our friend Mr. T. F. Epes, on one of his fields, over which I had the pleasure of riding with him some short time since. I think it probable, that he would not have gone so extensively into that improvement, had it not been for guano. I think we may look with more hope to the recuperative tendency of land to recover itself under a judicious system than to the slow process of hauling vegetable matter on it. This system of robbing Peter to pay Paul is not on the whole a gaining one; as it is evident there is not only damage done to the land by hauling off vegetable matter, but the undergrowth is also injured. To conclude: were I to use extra labor I would bestow it in connection with the use of guano in clearing hedgerow skirts of pines, &c., where the timber will never be useful for rails—let it remain at least one year on the ground, fallow such land for corn or wheat as circumstances and quality of land may justify, at times when he land on the balance of the farm may be too, wet to plough, and by this means bring into cultivation land that is now entirely useless and thereby improve both the appearance and the productiveness of the whole.

Respectfully, submitted,
WM. IRBY.

MR. PRESIDENT—Having no satisfactory experiment in progress for the current year, and believing the subject of manuring, under discussion at our July meeting, one of great and commanding importance, and the results arrived at in the essay submitted by my friend, Mr. William Irby, (which seemed to be generally considered as conclusive) to be erroneous, and likely to mislead in an important matter, I have concluded, in discharge of the duty imposed on me by our constitution, to bring that subject to your attention again. The subject of discussion was, in substance, the comparative benefits to be derived from the use of home-made manure and guano, or can any other mode of manuring be adopted with profit, in the place of guano. For the purpose of this inquiry I will first take the estimates of Mr. Irby, and then the actual results of my own operations for the last four years.

Mr. Irby estimates the cost of improving 25 acres of land with home-made manure, cost of labor, interest, &c., at	\$1,669 50
Or by improved value of 250 acres land at \$2 per acre,	\$500 00
By increased product of corn on 250 acres, 1 bbl. per acre, \$3,	750 00
By increased product of wheat on 500 acres 2 bu. per acre, 1,000 bushels, at \$1 25,	1,250 00
	2,500 00

An excess or profit of \$830 50 for home-made manure over expenditures estimated at \$205 50, as appears by Mr. Irby's account. This difference arises from what I conceive to be an error in Mr. Irby's account of credits to home-made manures; he makes the credit just one-half of what, according to my understanding of his estimates, it ought to be, he estimates the profits resulting from the use of \$3,427 50 worth of guano to be \$812 50, and states that the profit from guano exceeds the profits of home-made manures \$606, whereas the excess ought to have been the other way by the sum of \$18.

But, it is to be remarked, that in the estimate, in the use of home-made manures, the sum of \$1,669 50 in labor was used in one case, and \$3,427 50 worth of guano was used in the other, the profit for guano to be equal to the profit for home-made manure, according to the estimate, ought to be at least \$1,700, to be in proportion to the amount risked, and much greater if in proportion to the risk incurred.

But again taking Mr. Irby's estimate of cost of improvement and profits as the basis of what I think a fair and just comparison of profits, let us see what will be the result:

250 acres land improved at a cost of \$1,669 50
Or by 250 barrels of corn at \$3 per barrel, \$750 00

By 700 bushels of wheat at \$1 25 per bushel,	875 00
By 250 acres land increased value \$2 per acre,	500 00
	2,125 00
Profit on home-made manure,	\$455 50
\$1,669 50 at 500 pounds guano per acre, the guano at \$55 per ton, will manure 121½ acres. 121½ acres at ½ barrel corn per acre, 60⅔ barrels at \$3,	\$182 25
243 acres at ½ bushel wheat per acre, is 121½ bushels at \$1 25,	151 87
121½ acres improved value at 50 cents per acre,	60 75
Profit for \$1,669 50 of guano, Profit from \$1,669 50 of home manure,	\$394 87 455 50
Excess of profit of home-made manure over guano,	\$60 63
I made at my Springfield farm in 1852, 1,083 bushels of wheat from 143 sowed, a gain of 7½ for one, and in 1853, 1,051½ from 120 sowed, a gain of nearly 9 for one; both these crops were without guano. In 1854, with 3½ tons guano I made 909 bushels from 159 sowed, a gain of not quite 6 for one; in 1855, using 6 tons of guano, I made 1,122 bushels from 159 sowed, a gain of 7 for one, in 1856 using 68 tons guano, not more than 800 bushels from 200 sowed—an estimated gain of 4 for one, or an average gain, for the three years, of about 6 for one.	
Supposing that the guano is entitled to credit for half the product, the account will stand thus:	
Cost of improving 121½ acres with guano,	\$1,669 50
Or by increased product of corn on 121½ acres of land, say 1 bbl. per acre at \$3,	\$364 50
By increased product of wheat on 243 acres 3 bu. at \$1 25,	911 25
By increase in value of land, 50 cts. per acre,	60 75
	1,336 50
Loss from guano,	\$333 00
Now if you carry the comparison through another term of 5 years, the difference will be much greater in favor of home-made manures. For land improved \$2 per acre in productive power is in good condition for a rotation; whereas on land improved only to the amount of 50 cents per acre, the difference would not be seen in either the land or the crop.	
After all, I am not disposed to say we ought not to use guano, but under all the circumstances, the risk of loss from bad seasons, the risk of adulteration, and the high costs of the article, we ought to be cautious in its use and still	

hold to the sheet anchor of the farmer's home-made manures.

Respectfully submitted,
WM. R. BLAND.

MR. PRESIDENT,—I beg leave to review a review by my friend, Mr. Bland, on my essay read before the club at our July meeting. Perhaps it is unnecessary to say, I do this, not in the spirit of controversy, for I am persuaded that both of us are anxious to detect error and elicit truth. It should be distinctly borne in mind while comparing the relative merits of the guano and the domestic manure systems, that both the stable and farm pen manure as generally made, by the use of straw, shucks, &c., are common to both systems. Not only that, but also the vegetable matter collected in wet spells and at odd times by the hands and teams, for which a full crop has been pitched, is alike common to both systems. The comparison should be instituted between the cost of extra hands and teams hired or set apart for the especial purpose of raising extra domestic manure, and the cost and risk of a floating capital for guano, and between their relative profits. I make this remark because it was not so clearly brought to view in my essay as it should have been, nor does it appear to have had that prominence in Mr. Bland's review which it is entitled to.

I will first tender to Mr. Bland my thanks for having brought to view a very palpable error in my essay, which escaped my notice. This occurs in my estimate of the domestic system, in which I gave credit for \$625, for the increased production of wheat on the several fields as they come into wheat. By an obvious mistake I put the increased production at two, instead of one bushel per acre, as written in my original manuscript, but the amount carried out was \$625. After considerable thought and consultation I concluded the increased production from the domestic manure system, should be double the nett increased production from the use of guano. But supposing it to be four times as great, it has only \$18 the advantage in a rotation of five years, as shown by Mr. Bland's statement.

The next item to be noticed in Mr. Bland's Review, is as follows: "But it is to be remarked that in the estimate in the use of home made manure the sum of \$1669 50 in labor was used, in the one case, and \$3437 50 worth of guano was used in the other, the profits for guano to be equal to the profit for home-made manure according to the estimate, ought to be at least \$1700, to be in proportion to the amount risked, and much greater if in proportion to the risk incurred."

In reply to this, I need only say the \$1669 50 is a permanent investment, while the \$687 50 per annum is only a floating capital used when the guano is purchased, and replaced with interest, when the crop is sold. Now suppose on both systems the money had to be borrowed. At the end of the five years the domestic system

would owe \$1669 50 and the guano system would owe nothing, as the principal and interest are annually paid from the proceeds of the crop to which it has been applied. This shows one of the most prominent excellencies of the guano system; for the owner of land so exhausted that it will not pay for cultivation, can, with guano, bring it into cultivation with a profit in the operation, and leave it in an improved condition.

The next in order is as follows: "But again, taking Mr. Irby's estimate of cost of improvement and profits as the basis of what I think a fair and just comparison of profits, let us see what will be the result.

250 acres of land improved at a cost of \$1669 50 Cr. By 250 barrels of corn at

\$3 per bbl.	\$750 00
By 700 bushels wheat at \$1 25 per bushel,	875 00
By 250 acres of land, increased value at \$2,	500 00 2125 00

Profit on home manure system, \$1669 50 at \$500 lbs guano per acre, the guano at \$55 per ton, will manure 12½ acres.	\$455 50
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12½ acres at ½ bbl. corn per acre, 60¾ bbls. at \$3,	182 25
243 acres at ½ bus. which per acre is 12½ bus. at \$1 25	151 87
12½ acres land improved value, at 50 cts. per acre,	60 75

Profit for \$1669 50 of guano,	394 87
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Excess of profit of home manure over guano,	\$60 63
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In relation to the above, I have only to say that Mr. Bland, I suppose by mistake, gives a credit in his home manure system for increased production of 700 bushels wheat at \$125, amounting to,	\$875 00
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In my estimate it is 500 bus. at \$1 25 per bushel,	625 00
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Difference,	\$250 00
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Showing a bal. in favor of guano system of	\$189 37
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After this is a statement of crops of wheat made on Springfield farm in 1852 and '53, without guano at an average of 8½ bushels for one sowed. Also of crops made in 1854, 5 and 6, with the use of guano—at an average of 5½ bus. for one sowed, showing a loss by the use of guano—and showing also that the land produced less with guano than it did without it. This would militate very much against the guano system without an explanation. But when it is remembered that the years 1852 and 3 were remarkably good wheat years, and that the years 1855 and 6, owing to unfavorable seasons, fly and chinchbug, were remarkably bad ones,—it

shows only an accidental yield not at all affecting the guano system.

The review then proceeds thus: "Now if you carry the comparison through another term of five years, the difference will be much greater in favor of the home manure system, for land improved \$2 per acre in productive power, is in a good condition for a rotation, whereas in land improved only to the amount of '50 cents per acre, the difference would not be seen either in the land or crop." In reply to this I candidly say that I was so much afraid of overshooting, that I greatly undershot the mark, as I believe, (and a large majority of the club who have used guano coincided in the belief,) that two applications of 200 lbs. to the acre to two which crops in a rotation on the fire field system, will benefit the land greatly more than I stated. From my own experience and observation I deem it inexpedient to use guano on land which, unaided, will in ordinary years produce more than seven bushels of wheat to the acre. Nor do I believe that with guano alone, poor land can be made rich in a short term of years, but its great excellency, when used on an extended rotation is, that it enables owners of poor land to overcome without loss, the first and most difficult step in resuscitating such land. Unfortunately for us we have a considerable portion of such land. In my estimate of home made manure, I calculated on three hundred working days in the year. This is an overestimate after deducting for sickness, Sabbaths, holidays, rainy days, &c. I also took it for granted that vegetable matter, &c., were plenty and convenient to every field designed to be improved, but this is oftener the reverse. This is a very interesting and important subject and I would be pleased to see a liberal premium offered by the State and Union agricultural societies for the best experiment on it, and also to have a set of experiments instituted on the model farm of the Union society for the purpose of deciding it.

Respectfully submitted,
WM. IRBY.

STEWED FRESH BEEF AND RICE.—Put an ounce of fat in a pot; cut half a pound of meat in thin slices; add a teaspoonful of salt, half one of sugar, an onion sliced; put on the fire to stew for fifteen minutes, stirring occasionally; then add two ounces of rice, and a pint of water; stew gently till done, and serve. Fresh pork, veal or mutton, may be done the same way, and a half pound of potatoes used instead of rice.

SCIENCE.—For all practical purposes true science is a *thorough knowledge of a man's own business*. And a farmer who knows how to make the most profit with the least amount of labor and capital, who understands how to make the most of his land without impoverishing it, but rather continually improving it, is truly scientific.—*Rural American*.



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FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE
VIRGINIA STATE AGRICULTURAL
SOCIETY.

All the world knows that the above fair was held on the 28th day of last month and the three following days. All the world knows also that it succeeded as well as any that preceded it. To us who have known something of all of them it was evidently, in all essentials, the best fair that has yet been held, and gives, in its main features, a guarantee of future success. Its "type," to use the breeders term, has become "fixed."

We observe in most of our Agricultural exchanges, a somewhat detailed notice of the articles and implements exhibited at the fairs which they respectively describe. We cannot go into such minutiae. If interesting, and altogether proper, and of good personal policy, we have never had time to make notes of such things. It has been our practice, as a member of the executive committee to report ourself to the Chief Marshall each day as on duty, and we have found our hands full.

But certain things we could not help seeing, and to see was to commend. For instance, Morrison's reaper, and Caldwell's reaper could hardly escape attention or fail to command approval: John Haw's woodpecker saw was not less conspicuous in merit. And as the inventions of Virginians we were proud of them.

Red Eye was on the ground, and had reason to be proud of himself. He looked Virginian every inch of him. So did the beautiful Revenue—an inferior horse—begging the committee's pardon—to Red Eye, but still a Virginian.

"The fat stock" were all Virginian, every pound of them, and the fattest and finest we ever saw. They outcloyed Cloyd. The Southwest beat herself this time, and the rest of the world was no where. Does Augusta mean to stay beat, and will the South Branch never show her face?

The best sheep, we are sorry to say was not a Virginian. But he was imported from England direct by a Virginian, than whom there is not a more public spirited gentleman in the States. We allude to Mr. Dulany of Loudoun's South down Buck—the finest sheep we dare affirm in America, and probably the second or third best in England.

Neither were the Silesians—a newly introduced race of fine wools, (said, and we think truly, to combine the weight of the merino and the

fineness of the Saxon, and therefore superior to either) the product of Virginia. They were of the importation either directly, or by descent, of Geo. Campbell of Vermont, whom we take to be an honest sheep dealer.

Nor were the hogs which we preferred, the beautiful and genuine Berkshires of our own State. For them also we have to thank our friend Mr. Dulany of Loudoun.

Of the horticultural products, it is proper to say that all were good, almost tempting one to eat them uncooked. If we were to select a single vegetable we should say of Mr. Staples's potatoes,—large as cannon balls, breaking down when cooked like a well thawed clod, yielding three hundred and ninety two bushels per acre from a June planting—as Coleridge's august acquaintance said of the dumplings, "them's the jockies for me."

Of the needlework, &c., we can only say that we think there is a good deal of time wasted by women at large on the needle; that in many cases a needle is either an excuse for idleness or a feminine stimulant, but little better than our tobacco; that therefore we never patronize such articles, and would advise all sensible ladies to buy a sewing machine, and some roses, a garden hoe and a trowel—work at the sewing machine one hour in lieu of ten at the needle, and then derive health and amusement from the flower-garden.

After that at leisure times let them do tapestry work if they will, as an elegant accomplishment, and rival, if they will not neglect health and exercise in the contest, the Bayeux tapestry of Matilda. The sewing machine for work, the needle for recreation.

Of the crowd we can only say as we said once before, they looked, not *dressed*, like gentlemen and ladies.

The race track, as usual, was the centre of attraction, and we have reason to complain of it. Originally introduced because it "drew the crowd," it has come to be too much used. It "draws" committee men from their duty, and is we think a chief difficulty in getting them assembled. It distracts from the examination of other animals, and from implements; it gets up excitements; it encourages the passion—not a very elevated one—for fast horses, and converts the fair ground into a hippodrome. This is surely not right, and not necessary to a successful fair. The executive committee were willing

to give three days to this sort of sport, but their rules required that there should be none of it on Tuesday.

So much for the exhibition.

The proceedings of the Farmers' Assembly, except the President's Report, whose length excludes it from our columns, will be found elsewhere. We have no comment to offer on them, further than to say that every resolution is good or suggestive of good, and that the members behaved, as was to have been expected from such a body of gentlemen, with dignity and decorum.

It will be seen that Col. Cocke has signalized his retirement from the Presidency of the Society, by an act of rare generosity and public spirit. It is with pleasure that we record this fulfilment of expectations which, from a knowledge of Col. Cocke's character, we felt authorized to encourage nearly four years ago. Then, in introducing him as the newly elected President of the Society, we said, and now repeat with proof of the fact, "he is a man of wealth, munificence, public spirit, energy and system, entirely devoted to Virginia and her institutions, and thoroughly imbued with the spirit of rural improvement." Differing with this gentleman as we have done, and still do, on a good many questions both inside and outside the organization of the society, we have never failed to accord him the merit of the above characteristics.

Of the importance of his donation of \$20,000 towards the endowment of an Agricultural Professorship, it is impossible to speak at present in adequate terms. If this nucleus of agricultural instruction shall receive its due increase of means, we shall expect the farming of thirty years hence to be as far ahead of the present process as general education now is in advance of what it was when the University of Virginia first dawned upon the State in 1825. Book farming will then be the rule and not the exception, the pride and not the reproach, and all will then admit what too few now know, that it is unwise to esteem a man more ignorant because he is more learned, and less fitted to apply principles to details because he has learned them in the abstract. Principle will then be to practice what pure are to mixed mathematics, and necessary to be learned as the readiest road to the accurate knowledge of agriculture.

In the remarks with which Mr. Harvie of Amelia accompanied his resolutions on a perma-

nent fund for the Virginia State Agricultural Society, on that memorable first of November, 1853, he said that the movement there commenced would not stop there; but that consequences would result which no man could foresee, and whose benefits no man could estimate.

This donation of Col. Cocke's is one of these consequences, which like a grafted bough will bear fruit of its own.

Of the various agricultural addresses, Dr. McGuffey's, Dr. Pendleton's and Mr. Franklin Minor's, each was good of its kind. We regret that Dr. McGuffey's is not to be published. The remarks of so just a thinker on the relation of theory to practice, and the results of their union, could not fail to be instructive. Mr. Minor's and Dr. Pendleton's we hope to be able to publish.

One of the most interesting features of the gathering to us was the discussions at the meetings of the *second section*, as it was called, which took place every night during the exhibition. The subject selected for the first night was "wheat." The interest excited by the subject and the mode of treating it was so great that no other was pursued, and though the sessions were protracted until eleven o'clock each night, there was no sign of weariness among the members.

A sketch of the discussion for two of the nights will be found in another part of this paper; and we regret that the indisposition of the reporter prevented his attendance at the third meeting, when the discussion turned on peas as a preparation for wheat, and, incidentally, as an improver of the land. The sketch is not full: none but a practised reporter and short hand writer could have followed the speakers, who in an easy and conversational way stated their views, for the most part in reply to questions put to them by different persons for the purpose of gaining further or more exact information. Our own evenings were spent entirely at these meetings when we had just people enough present to make it agreeable. We do not remember ever to have gained an equal amount of instruction in the same time. By all means let the section meetings continue.

MR. BRUCE'S DONATION.

At the late Fair of the Petersburg Union Agricultural Society, we understand that Mr. James C. Bruce of Halifax county, the President of that Society, agreed to give it ten thousand dollars

on condition that the City of Petersburg should contribute two thousand dollars per annum in perpetuity. We further learn that this condition will be submitted to the voters of the City of Petersburg, by whom, we suppose, as a matter of course, it will be adopted.

By this liberality, which is the second instance of the kind we have had the pleasure of recording, and only second to the generosity of Col. Cocke, the Union Society will be placed on nearly the same pecuniary footing with the State society. With such friends at command, it will be, we hope, in the power of these two societies to accomplish a great deal of good. Much certainly will be expected of them, and, very probably, much more than either could accomplish with twice the means at their disposal.

FAIRS OF THE UNION, SEABOARD AND RAPPAHANNOCK AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

We have been pleased to learn that all of the above societies had very satisfactory exhibitions within the last six weeks.

We shall be glad to publish such accounts of them as their authorities may furnish.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We earnestly request that you will read our "Terms" at least *once a year*, and *always* before writing us upon any subject connected with your paper. We frequently receive letters containing remittances, and others requesting discontinuances or directing a change to other post-offices when the office to which the paper is sent is not named. Such omissions occasion us a great deal of trouble, and it not unfrequently happens that your wishes cannot be attended to in consequence of your neglect to conform to this *standing request*.

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GENERAL NOTICE.

In accordance with the notice given in a previous number of this paper, we commenced with the July number to drop from our list, all subscribers who are in arrears for three years or more, and shall continue to do so until the first of January next, at which time we intend

to drop all who are then in arrears for two years and upwards. But in doing so we do not intend to relinquish our right to collect our dues from such delinquents, but shall send out their accounts regularly or place them in the hands of Agents for collection. We do not design to adopt *strictly* the *cash system*, but we desire to approach as near to it as possible, and wish our "Terms," which are printed conspicuously in every paper to be understood by *all* our subscribers. They are as follows:

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WANTED

January and September numbers of the Planter. Subscribers who do not preserve their papers for binding, and who have either or both of the above numbers will confer a great favor upon us by forwarding them to this office.

THE SOUTHERN PLANTER BOUND.

In reply to numerous enquiries on the subject, we state that we can furnish the "Southern Planter" bound, at \$1 50 per volume, postage included.

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THE SOUTHERN PLANTER.

No. 12.

ADVERTISING SHEET.

DECEMBER, 1856.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, July 19, 1856.

MR. J. W. RANDOLPH, *Publisher, Richmond, Va.*:

DEAR SIR—It is my official duty to enclose to you the following resolution, passed at the session of the Society of Alumni of the University of Virginia, held on 29th day of June last:

"Resolved, That the Society of Alumni have heard with pleasure that Mr. Randolph, of Richmond, has published the correspondence between Mr. Jefferson and Joseph C. Cabell, Esq., in reference to the early history of the University; and they recommend to the members of this Society to purchase each a copy of the book, and that the Secretary of this Society be requested to furnish Mr. Randolph with a list of the members of the Society, to whom he may send a prospectus of the book, together with this resolution."

I am, yours truly,

JNO. L. COCHRAN, Secretary of the Alumni.

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A substitute for Peruvian Guano—producing equal immediate results, with far greater permanent effect.

It will not be denied, that if a *real* substitute for Peruvian Guano could be had at a less cost it would meet with great favor from the agricultural public. Every effort heretofore made to produce such a substitute has *signally failed*, and the general character of all such substitutes has produced a very just prejudice among the consumers of Guano against all *manufactured* fertilizers. This prejudice, however, cannot weigh against the article here offered, as will be seen by the following account of its production. It does not partake of the character of a *nostrum*, but is offered free from all disguise. The sources from which its elements are obtained are known to all—hence it is not a *nostrum*. This article is warranted to contain in No. 1, 8 per cent. of Ammonia, and from 45 to 50 per cent. of Phosphate of Lime. In No. 2, 5 per cent. of Ammonia, and from 50 to 55 per cent. Phosphate of Lime. These two elements alone give value to Peruvian Guano, in which they exist in the proportion of 16 per cent. of Ammonia, and from 25 to 30 of Phosphate Lime. Two facts in reference to the effects of Peruvian Guano demonstrate that it contains a larger quantity of Ammonia than is needed, and less of Phosphate Lime than is required. The facts are, first, that its effect is limited chiefly to one crop, that it is transient in effect; secondly, that the product of grain is rarely, if ever, in proportion to the growth of straw. Ammonia produces the growth, Phosphate of Lime is the element which is required to develop the grain. Ammonia cannot permanently improve the soil, because of its volatile nature, hence, no more is required than is necessary for the present crop. Phosphate of Lime does permanently improve the soil, if applied in sufficient quantity, as is demonstrated by the use of bones before Guano of any kind was known. That the facts in reference to the effect of Peruvian Guano do indicate the above conclusion, is plain to every intelligent man. Now, if a Guano could be had, containing less Ammonia than Peruvian, and double or more Phosphates, it would certainly be a desideratum. No Guano of the kind exists; but the end is attained in the above article, and the results of its action and are not only equal in present effect to Peruvian, but superior, as is shown by the testimony appended to this advertisement, by those who used it upon the spring crops, and whose reliability will not be questioned where they are known; and they are known extensively. Now, you are ready to ask, what is this *Guano*? Why, it is a combination of the best Peruvian Guano with the best Phosphatic Guanoes, in the proportion of half and half to form No. 1, and one-third and two-thirds to form No. 2, which gives the proportions of Phosphates and Ammonia as above mentioned. If the farmer could make this combination as well as the advertiser, he would have the same result, but he *cannot* do it, for several plain reasons. First, he cannot make a uniform combination, which is necessary, otherwise there would be an irregular distribution. Secondly, he cannot make a minute combination, which is equally important to secure the full benefit of the relative action of the elements, one upon the other. The process of manipulation, by which this combination is effected, renders the Guano as uniformly, as intimately, and minutely integrated (and *more so*) as if they were taken from the original deposit in the condition it is offered. The process necessarily renders the Guano perfectly fine—the advantages of which are great, beside that of saving the consumer the difficulty, trouble and expense of preparing his Guano for use, which, when he does his best, cannot be well done. The chief advantage is, that an equal division can be made, and that the

Guano is readily dissolved, and thus the plant can appropriate it as it is required. Now, it is plain, that the prejudice against nostrums and manufactured fertilizers cannot operate against this article, for it is offered free from disguise of any kind—the only secret about it being the process by which it is manipulated, which is purely mechanical, and is of no interest to the consumer. The only question for the consumer is, whether he gets what he is represented to get? To this the writer can only say, to those to whom he is unknown, it is and shall be kept to what it is represented, and he *defies the contrary to be shown at any time*, by any analysis or investigation that may be instituted. To those to whom he is known, he flatters himself nothing further will be required.

The Guano is furnished in bags, stenciled with the name of the article and the name of the manipulator, with the marks No. 1 or No. 2. It is sold at \$45 per ton of 2,000 pounds, in Baltimore, for No. 1, and \$40 per ton for No. 2. It will be supplied in Richmond by T. J. Deane, sole agent; in Alexandria, by Nevitt & Snowdon; in Fredericksburg, by A. K. Phillips. Samples may be seen at the above places, and pamphlets had containing a more elaborate explanation.

JOHN S. REESE,
Office No. 10, Merchants' Exchange, Baltimore, Md.

—
Letter from Col. W. W. W., Bowie, Md.

EGGLINGTON FARM, July 14, 1856.
My Dear Sir—The "manipulated Guano" I procured from you this spring did not reach me in time for my oats. I tried it along side the *best Peruvian*, on corn and potatoes, and garden vegetables. As far as at present tested, its effects are fully equal to the Peruvian, although I used, as near as I could, only 80 pounds on the same quantity of ground that 100 pounds of the *best Peruvian* was used. I did this because it was so finely pulverized it could be distributed more easily, and I concluded must act with greater quickness and force on that account. I like it so well, that in future I shall use no Guano, unless it be "*manipulated*." It is certainly much *cheaper more convenient*, and must be more *lasting*. As to its strength, as immediately seen in its effect, it is *one-fifth* superior to the Peruvian, when used as we commonly use it, badly or imperfectly pulverized.

In great haste your obd't serv't,
W. W. W. BOWIE.

JOHN S. REESE.

Extract of a Letter from Wm. Alford, Esq., of Philadelphia.

It was reported to me, two weeks ago, that the corn upon which your prepared (*manipulated*) Guano was used, was four inches ahead of that on which the same quantity of pure Peruvian was used. Yours was harrowed in by itself—the Peruvian was ploughed in with plaster.

June 16, 1856.

Extract of a Letter from John T. Ryon, Washington, D. C.

About ten days ago I saw the corn upon which the manipulated Guano was used. In growth, I thought it rather ahead of that on which Peruvian was used. The quantity of each kind put to the acre was about the same.

July 7, 1856.

Extract of a Letter from Nathaniel Horsey, Esq., of Delaware.

I have used three tons of 2,240 pounds of your *manipulated Guano*, broadcast, about 250 pounds to the acre, and my corn looks well, and I do believe that it is as good as the *best Peruvian Guano*.

July 11, 1856.

Other letters, of the same tenor, may be seen at the office of the above.

Extract of a Letter from Samuel Ridout.

From what I have seen I am convinced that for rath er coarse and porous soils, your preparation is preferable, by far, to the best Peruvian Guano used alone.

I shall (if nothing happen) get three tons for my wheat, this fall. I have only about 40 to 50 acres of arable land, and this of the poorest quality, but take great pleasure in its culture, and am endeavoring to improve it, as fast as the profits from it will allow. I try to give back nearly all that it yields.

Be pleased to reserve the quantity specified for me, and forward it about the middle of August; however, the captain of the vessel will apprise you of the time.

A number of my neighbors will apply to you for it in the fall. I forgot to mention that a small quantity was used on some early cabbage, with excellent results.

Extract of a Letter from Wm. H. Trundle.

Mr. —— Sir:—I procured through you, last spring, some of the Manipulated Guano, compounded by Mr. Reese, of Baltimore, to be used on my corn, and am so much pleased with the present appearance of the crop, that I would like to know if I can be supplied this fall, with 18 tons, for my wheat, and at what price. When I gather my corn I will give you the result of my use of the Guano, if you wish it. By giving the desired information, you will confer a favor. Address—Monocacy, Montgomery Co., Md.

Aug 1856—tf

Lunenburg Female School.

THE Second Session of this School will commence on the 1st of February, 1857, under the direction of my daughter, A. M. RAGSDALE, and continue ten months. The design of this School is to prepare young ladies for entrance into the advanced classes of any female college. No pains or expense will be spared to make it equal in every respect to any school designed for a similar purpose.

Competent teachers are engaged for each department.

Terms per Session-and Board.....	\$85 00
English Tuition.....	20 00
French and Latin, each.....	10 00
Drawing and Painting in Water Colors.....	10 00
Painting in Oil Colors.....	40 00
Music on Piano, with use of instrument.....	40 00
Ornamental Needle-Work.....	5 00
Contingent Expenses.....	1 00

One-half payable in advance, the balance at the close of the session. Address

JOEL M. RAGSDALE, Macfarland's P. O.
Nov 1856.—tf Lunenburg, Va.

E. D. KEELING.**MERCHANT TAILOR.**

MAMUFACTURER OF

Ready Made Clothing, Shirts, Gloves, Hosiery, Neckties, Scarfs, Collars, &c.

136, Main Street, Richmond, Va.

Aug—tf

OSBORNE'S**Ambrotype and Daguerreotype Gallery.**

Our new and unequalled skylight is just completed and we are supplying our patrons with unapproachable likenesses in every style of Art. We have a large stock of Morocco, Velvet, Pearl, Shell, Union, Papier Mache, and Jewelled Cases; also Gold Pins, Lockets, and Frames of every kind for Likenesses.

We furnish materials to country operators at New York prices.

Aug—tf

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF HATS AND BOOTS.

FROM 15 to 20 per cent. saved by buying from J. H. ANTHONY, Columbian Hotel Building.

Moleskin Hats of best quality, \$3½; do. second quality, \$3; Fashionable Silk Hats, \$2 50; Fine Calfskin Sewed Boots, \$3 50; Congress Gaiter Boots, \$3 25; Fine Calfskin Sewed Shoes, \$2 25.

J. H. ANTHONY has made arrangements with one of the best makers in the city of Philadelphia to supply him with a handsome and substantial Calfskin Sewed BOOT, which he will sell at the unprecedented low price of *Three Dollars and a Half.*



Nov 1856.

HITCHCOCK & OSBORN,
Coach Dealers and Manufacturers,

213 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

Have a large assortment of fashionable well made Coaches, Carriages, Buggies, Sulkeys, Harness, &c.

for city and country use, which from their long experience in the business they can safely recommend to their friends and the public, and will sell on very reasonable terms.

Repairing promptly and carefully attended to.
Aug 1856—1y

JAMES WALSH

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF

Guns, Pistols, Rifles, Fishing Tackle, Pocket Cutlery, Walking Canes, &c.

Main Street, Richmond, Va.

Aug 1856.—1y

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,**RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.**

The Metropolitan Savings Bank, chartered by the Legislature, receives deposits, upon which interest is allowed at the rate of six per cent. per annum, if remaining six months, and five per cent. if less time.

Deposites received at the office of the Co. at the Store of Messrs. Dandridge & Hart, No. 105 Broad St., and by the President, Geo. I. Herring, No. 56, Main Street.

GEO. I. HERRING President.

J. G. CHENERY, Secretary.

WM. G. DANDRIDGE, Treasurer.

July 1856—1y

W. HARGRAVE WHITE,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, AND
DEALER IN
MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,

KEEPS constantly on hand every variety of Books in all departments, Staple and Fancy Stationery, Musical Instruments, Music and

PIANO FORTES

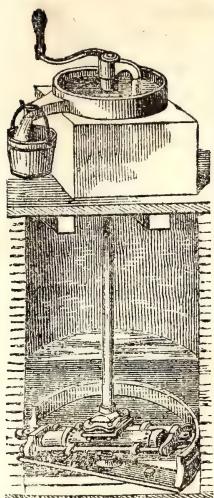
of the best materials. Also, Melodeons of the best quality.

Any Books or Music for sale by me, will be sent by mail free of postage on receipt of price with the order.

Subscriptions received to any of the Magazines Newspapers of the present day.

[July 1

**LINDSEY'S DOUBLE ACTING
Rotary Force and Lift Pump.**



This Pump has just been patented in America and England, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power and cheapness*.—Its simplicity: there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water hundreds of feet. This pump is from 24 to 30 inches in diameter and must set in the well or water.—Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness: a No. 1 pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but \$30! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to deep wells, railroad stations, mining and manufacturing purposes. This pump does not throw water, and is guarded against freezing and rust. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American*, after seeing it in operation, says: "This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement." Circulars, with an accurate drawing and full description, sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe: No. 2, 1½ inches; No. 3, 1¾ inches; and the prices, with 50 feet of pipe, \$30, \$42 and \$54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations, &c.* where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and exclusive Agent for New York. Orders must be accompanied by the *Cash*, and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 pounds. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over fifty feet should have extra gearing, which costs \$3.

JAMES M. EDNEY, *Com. Merchant,*
56 John Street, N. Y.

For sale also by H. LINDSEY, inventor, Asheville,
N. C. August 1856.

**THE VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.**

CAPITAL \$200,000.

Office No. 131 Main St., next East of the Dispatch Newspaper Office, Richmond, Va.

Chartered in the year 1832.

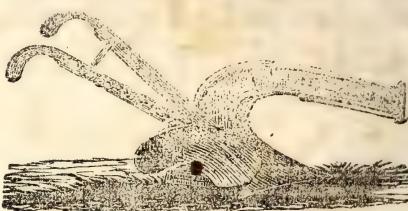
HAS now been in operation about twenty-five years, and has paid over (\$1,000,000) ONE MILLION DOLLARS for losses.

Farmers and others in Town or Country wishing their Dwellings, Barns and other Buildings or their contents insured against FIRE or their shipments insured against WATER RISKS can be safely protected in this long tried and responsible company on fair terms *without charge for Policy*. All necessary information promptly furnished. Address either of the undersigned.

THOS. M. ALFRIEND, *Prest.*

W. L. COWARDIN, *Sec'y.*

Aug '56—1



AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

The subscribers are prepared to receive Orders for all kinds of Agricultural Machines and Implements of the latest and most approved patterns, which will be made of the best materials and of superior workmanship. They ask attention to "Cardwell's Double and Single Geared Horse Powers and Threshers," which have taken a premium at every fair at which they have been exhibited. Also, "Crook's Clod Crusher;" Manny's Patent Reaper and Mower," the best in use; Fawke's Patent Lime and Guano Spreader, highly approved; Whitman's Corn Planter, a superior machine; Rich's Patent Iron beam Plow, of various sizes, &c. They subjoin the opinion of the Hon. Wm. C. Rives of these Plows.

BALDWIN, CARDWELL & CO.
Richmond, Feb. 27th.

Castle Hill, Dec. 15. 1854.

Col. Wm. B. STOUGHTON:—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in recording here my impressions of the performance of your Plow (Rich's Iron-beam Patent) at Cobham to day. The work was far more thorough and complete than that of any plow I ever saw in operation before. The furrow opened by it was very generally 13 inches deep and about 20 inches wide in hard close land, and most effectually and perfectly cleaned out, none of the sod earth falling back into it.

The trial of the plow was witnessed by many of my neighbors, among whom I will mention Messrs. Frank K. Nelson, J. H. Genell, J. H. Lewis, C. B. Hopkins, Thomas Watson, of Louisa, &c., all practical men and most excellent judges of agricultural implements, and there was but one opinion among them as to the superiority and unexceptionable performance of your Plow.

Wishing you equal success elsewhere in making this valuable implement favorably known to our agricultural brethren, I remain yours, truly,

WM. C. RIVES.

Extract from a letter from a farmer in Amherst County, dated March 14, 1856.

I have this evening made a trial of the Plow you sent me. It meets my highest expectations, too much cannot be said in its praise. Ap ly

JOHN MORTON, Florist,

West end of Grace St., Richmond, Va.

Roses, Camellias, Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs, Grape Vines.

• Bouquets tastefully arranged. •

Sept 1856—1

VIRGINIA FEMALE INSTITUTE.**STAUNTON, VA.**

RIGHT REV. WM. MEADE, President of the Directors.

" " JOHN JOHNS, Vice do do

Rev. R. H. PHILLIPS, Principal.

Rev. J. C. WHEAT, Vice Principal.

Prof. J. C. ENGELBRECHT, Principal Instructor in Music.

Mr. & Mrs. H. W. SHEFFEY, Heads of the Family.

The next Session of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, the 24th of September. The Officers named above will be aided by an efficient corps of Teachers.

Renewed efforts will be made to sustain the high character the Institute enjoys, and to enlarge the sphere of its usefulness.

The large and commodious additional building now in the course of construction will afford increased facilities for the comfort of the pupils, and the systematic arrangement of the classes, especially in the departments of Music and French.

The institute, situated in one of the healthiest portions of the State, is well established in the confidence of its friends and patrons in Virginia and Maryland. The number of pupils from Louisiana, Alabama, and in the Southern and Western States is steadily increasing.

Pupils from a distance can remain during vacation in the family of Mr. Sheffey.

The discipline is strict, yet parental. The course of study is comprehensive and thorough, embracing the various branches of an Eng'ish education, the Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, &c.

Additional facilities will be afforded for acquiring a thorough knowledge of the French language.

Terms:—Board and English tuition per Session, \$200; Music, the Languages, Drawing, and Painting extra.

Registers, containing full particulars, will be sent on application to REV. R. H. PHILLIPS, or HUGH W. SHEFFEY,

Sep 1856—6t

Staunton, Va.

**JOHN & GEORGE GIBSON,
House Builders and Carpenters,
RICHMOND, VA.**

HAVING extens'ly fitted up their establishment with the latest improved machinery, are prepared to furnish, at short notice and on reasonable terms, all kinds of portable finished Carpenter's work, such as Door and Window Frames, Casings, out and inside finish, &c.

Sash, Blinds and Doors, of all varieties.

Stairs, Handrails, Porches, Verandahs, Balconies.

Cornices, Cornice Mouldings, and Brackets of all sizes and patterns. Mouldings of all descriptions.

Wash-boards, Chair-boards, Ceiling-boards, &c.

They will make estimates for work to plans furnished them, and deliver it at their factory at the estimated prices. Orders respectfully solicited.

September 1856—Iy

**R. O. HASKINS,
Ship Chandler, Grocer and Com-
mission Merchant,**

In his large new building, in front of the Steamboat Wharf, ROCKETTS, RICHMOND, VA.

Sept 1856—Iy

Plans and Detailed Drawings

Prepared, and the construction of all kinds of buildings superintended by

**ALBERT L. WEST,
ARCHITECT & MEASURER,**

11th St., between Main and Bank, RICHMOND, VA.

September 1856.

IRON RAILING,

Verandahs, Balconies, of all patterns,

G rates, Fenders, Iron Doors, &c. &c.

Manufactured at 216 Main St., Richmond, Va., by Sept 1856—Iy F. J. BARNES.

Saddles, Harness, &c.

I manufacture a superior

C O L L A R

which I warrant not to chafe or gall. I have always on hand a good assortment of all articles in my line, which I will sell, wholesale or retail, as cheap as they can be procured anywhere, North or South.

CHARLES I. BALDWIN,

Sep—1y Franklin St., 2d square above Old Market

GEORGE STARRETT,MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
**Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces; Tin, Japanned,
Copper and Iron Ware;**

Farmer's Boilers or Agricultural Furnaces,

6 sizes; and 7 sizes of BLODGETT & SWEET'S

Patent Portable Ovens,

Made of best galvanized Sheet Iron.

Suction, Force and Chain PUMPS.

BATH TUBS, WATER RAMS, LEAD PIPE,
ZINC, SHEET IRON, &c.

146 Main Street, RICHMOND, VA.

Sept 1856—6m

(CHARLES MCGRUDER,) (R. W. MCGRUDER.)

S. McGruder's Sons.**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,****RICHMOND, VA.**Pay particular attention to sales—Corn, Wheat, Flour, Tobacco, &c.
Aug 1856.—Iy**PIGS OF IMPROVED BREED FOR SALE.**

I have for sale, to be delivered at weaning time, a good many pigs of improved breed. I have produced it myself from crosses of the Surry (or Suffolk) genuine Berkshire, (Dr. John R. Woods' stock) Irish Grazier, Chester County, no Bone and Duchess. I think them superior hogs of medium size, and for fourteen years they have not had a bad cross among them. I prefer that purchasers should view my brood sows and my boar on my farm, three miles below Richmond. I will not sell them in pairs, because the in-and-in breeding would depreciate the stock at once and cause dissatisfaction, but I will sell in one lot several of the same sex.

Price \$5 per head for one, and an agreed price for a larger number. They will be delivered on the Basin or any of the Railroad Depots free of charge.

FRANK G. RUFFIN.

Summer Hill, Chesterfield, May, 1856.

LAND FOR SALE.

 THE subscriber wishes to sell his Farm in King William County, about 20 miles from Richmond, adjoining the land of Capt Martin Drewy and others. It is a very healthy location, and a desirable neighborhood, contains 300 or 400 acres, a large portion of it is very superior Swamp Land, part of which is drained and in cultivation, and the balance easily drained and cleared up. The high Land lies well, and is well adapted to the culture of Corn, Wheat, &c. It has on it a good DWELLING HOUSE, with six Rooms, and all necessary out houses. Persons wishing to purchase will address the subscriber at Charlottesville, Albemarle County, Virginia.

THOS. J. VALENTINE.

June 1—tf

AMELIA ACADEMY.

The 24th Session of this Institution will open on Oct. 1st, 1856, and close August 1st, 1857.

TERMS per Session of 16 Months.

Board and Tuition, \$200; \$100 payable Oct 1st, and \$100 March 1st. The course of studies is preparatory for the University of Virginia, and the text books generally the same. The Principal treats his Pupils as members of his family, and aims at their improvement in all respects.

For further particulars see Catalogue of Amelia Academy for 1856.

Direct Lodore P. O., Amelia.

WM. H. HARRISON.

July 1856—1*

THE subscriber has 3 young JENNETS just grown, and 6 JACKS from 1 year old to 7, one of which is by the premium Jack of 1854, (Va. Agricultural Society,) to dispose of. Any person desiring to purchase will please visit or address the subscriber at Jeffsey's Store, Nottoway county.

Oct—3t

SHARPE CARTER.

The Great Southern Hat and Cap Manufactory and Depot.**JOHN DOOLEY,**

No. 81, Main Street, Richmond Va.

MANUFACTURER of HATS and CAPS on the largest scale, and in every possible variety, and Importer of North American and European FURS, HATS, CAPS, PLUSHES, TRIMMINGS, and all other articles belonging to the Trade, is always supplied with a splendid stock of Goods, for Wholesale and Retail, which in quality and quantity cannot be excelled by any other house in the South. His manufacturing arrangements are of the completest kind, and his facilities for supplying country merchants at the shortest notice cannot be surpassed.

July 1856—1y

CRENSHAW & CO.**Commission Merchants and Grocers.**

North side of the Busin,

RICHMOND, VA.

Pay particular attention to the sale of Wheat, Flour, Tobacco, and all descriptions of produce. Keep on hand a large assortment of *Groceries, Genuine Peruvian and Mexican Guano* all of which they will furnish on the best terms.

They continue their Wool Depot for grading and selling Wool to which they invite the attention of the Growers in this State.

June 1, 1856.—1f

WESTWOOD SCHOOL.

Near Lynchburg, Va.

The fourth Session of this School will begin on the first Monday in September, and end on the last Friday of June, 1857. A recess of two weeks will be given at Christmas. The terms are \$200 for every thing; payable one half on the first of September, the other half on the first of February. No deduction made for any cause except protracted sickness.

The subjects taught are the Latin, Greek, French, and Spanish Languages, Mathematics, and Civil Engineering, together with the usual branches of an English education.

In the plan and management of the School, it has been the subscriber's aim to combine the advantages of Home Education with those of a well regulated Academy.

For further information apply to the subscriber at Lynchburg, Va.

JOHN H. WINSTON.

Aug—6t

GEO. WATT. | P. H. STARKE.

Cuff Brace Plows.

THIS PLOW has been steadily increasing in favor with the Farmers and Planters of this State and several of the Southern States till it may now be considered the best and most popular plow in use. It has been put to the several trials by most of our large river Farmers, and has taken premiums at THREE of our State Fairs, and at the last took the FIRST PREMIUM over all the most popular plows in use. It has also taken the only two premiums ever given by the *Virginia Mechanics Institute*. Manufactured of every size from largest 4 horse to smallest 1 horse by the undersigned at their factory on *Franklin Street, Richmond, Va.*, where we may be had nearly every article used for tilling the earth. ALL MADE IN OUR OWN SHOPS, of best materials

Aug '56—1y

GEO. WATT & CO.

RIDGWAY SCHOOL.

THE next session of my School will begin on the first Monday in September and end on the last Friday of June, 1857. There will be a vacation of two weeks at Christmas. I charge \$220 for a whole session, or \$25 a month for any period less than a whole session. I furnish my pupils board, lodging, fuel, washing, and make no extra charges for anything except lights. I have three assistant teachers, and am prepared to give instruction in every branch of education proper to fit boys to enter the University of Virginia. For further particulars apply to me at Charlottesville, Va.

FRANKLIN MINOR.

June 1—tf

SAMPSON JONES, Ag't.

(of the old firm of B. & S. Jones,) **Grocer and Commission Merchant,** Corner of Main and 9th Streets, RICHMOND, VA.

Invites the customers of the old firm and all wanting goods in his line, to give him a call. Purchasing and selling for cash; he is enabled to offer great inducements to his friends to buy of him. Consignments of all kinds of Country Produce will be sold at the highest market prices, and prompt returns made.

September 1856—1y

"Wyandot Prolific Corn."

POSITIVELY the greatest agricultural wonder of the age. Experiments this season fully sustain its reputation, and astonished thousands.

The seed will be selected with unusual care by the original grower, and warranted genuine, and put in parcels sufficient to plant an acre—with instructions for cultivating.

Price \$1 50, delivered in New York City. Money or post-office stamps must accompany the order, with proper directions how to send.

Those who order it sent by mail, and remit \$4 will receive, post paid, sufficient to plant an acre; \$2 half an acre; \$1 quarter of an acre. Orders for less will be charged double the above rates. Address

J. C. THOMPSON, Gen'l Agent.

Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y.

October, 1856.

N. B.—All whose "Wyandot" failed to germinate last Spring will be resupplied gratis.

SCHOOL AT SUMMER HILL.

I want FOUR Boarders for the next and third Session of my School, which will commence on the 15th day of October next, and terminate on the first of August following.

This School is intended to fit my sons for the University, and I wish companions for them. I decline taking boys over fourteen years of age. The place is healthy, and its nearness to Richmond affords access to Churches of every denomination.

TERMS FOR ONE YEAR.—Two hundred dollars, one half on entering School, the balance on the first of March.

FRANK. G. RUFFIN.

July 1—1f

PHILIP RAHM,

EAGLE FOUNDRY, Richmond, Va.

(Cary Street, between Pearl and 15th.)

Manufactures LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, TENDERS, CARS, and all kinds of Railroad Machinery. Engines of any power, Portable Engines, decided improvements over any others heretofore made, (5 to 40 horse power,) on wheels, adapted to farming, getting lumber &c., with improved Portable Circular Saw Mills attached, of 1st, 2d and 3d class. Also Machinery for Mining, Grist Mills, Tobacco Factory Fixtures, Brass and Iron Castings made to order. Oct '56—1y



Southern Clothing House,

AT

RICHMOND, VA.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and Fashionable Assortment of Ready made Clothing, of his own manufacture, of the latest and most approved Styles. Also a large assortment of Gentlemen's furnishing Goods, such as Handk'fs, Cravats, Neck Ties, Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Suspenders, Collars, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

In addition to which he keeps a large and general assortment of Piece Goods of every Style and Quality, which he is prepared to make to measure at the shortest notice and in the best and most fashionable style.

E. B. SPENCE,

May—1y No. 120, Corner of Main & 13 sts.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For the rapid Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Whooping-Cough, Croup, Asthma and Consumption.

This remedy has won for itself such notoriety for its cures of every variety of Pulmonary disease, that it is entirely unnecessary to recount the evidences of its virtues to any community where it has been employed. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cures that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate to what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous afflictions of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. And not only in formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, &c., and for Children it is the pleasantest and the safest medicine that can be obtained.

As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best that it ever has been, and that the genuine article is sold by PURCELL, LADD & CO., Richmond, and by all Druggists.

November 1856.—3t

Peach Trees for Sale.

A choice selection of kinds, both for the Garden and the Orchard, of the most beautiful growth, worked from specimen bearing trees at \$60 per 1,000.—Also a general assortment of other trees and plants low. Planting done in the neatest manner by

EDWIN ALLEN, Nurseries,
Nov 1856. New Brunswick, New Jersey.

FALL TRADE—1856.**To Planters and Farmers.**

THOMAS D. QUARLES,

No. 229, Broad St.,

WOULD call attention to his large and varied stock of heavy Woolen Goods, Blankets, Kerseys, Satinets, Linseys, Oznaburgs, Bleached and Brown Domestics. Also to his stock of house furnishing goods generally. By the 15th of September, his assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods, will be complete in all departments—to which will be added Carpets, Rugs, &c. Sept. 1856.

Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma.**LEONARD'S INSTANT RELIEF.**

THIS excellent preparation, very popular in Richmond and neighborhood, is carefully made up from a variety of medicinal substances, exerting a beneficial influence over the organs most affected by the above complaints.

Purcell, Ladd & Co. and Bennett, Beers & Fisher, wholesale and retail agents. To be had of all Druggists in Virginia and North Carolina.

Sept 1856—1y

MITCHELL & TYLER,

DEALERS IN

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Military and Fancy Goods.

RICHMOND, VA.

Sept 1856—1y

To the Editor of the Southern Planter.

DEAR SIR,—I wish to communicate through your columns to the breeders of Shorthorns that I have been authorized by the executors of the late Noel J. Becar, to dispose of his entire herd of far-famed Shorthorns.

We have also determined not to sell a single animal from that herd until June 1857, on the day of my annual sale, which generally takes place about the 20th.

Many enquiries have been made by letters and other wise, and I take this course to answer previous and future questions.

A very full and explanatory catalogue will be issued in due time, and very generally circulated to all my present correspondents and as many others as may desire it.

L. G. MORRIS,

Mount Fordham, Westchester Co., N. Y.
Dec 1856—1t

COLEMAN'S FARM MILL.

MANUFACTURED BY

Roger's & Boyers,
Philadelphia.

Coleman's Farm Mill now stands unrivalled for simplicity, efficiency and durability, and it precisely meets the wants of every farm or plantation as it not only grinds Corn and Cob in the ear, but it will grind with rapidity shelled Corn, Rye, Oats or Wheat into fine or coarse meal and super fine flour if required. It is ready to attach to horse, steam or water power, and will grind from 6 to 15 bushels per hour, according to fineness and amount of power applied.

This Mill is constructed on entire new principles, and can be run for years without any perceptible wear. In fact it has proven itself to be the only efficient and durable mill now in use.

This Mill has obtained the highest premium at every Fair, where it has been exhibited in competition with other mills.

Price for No. 3 or two horse power \$50. Price for No. 4 or Water and Steam power \$60. Hand Mill \$10.

We also manufacture Woodbury's Premium Horse Power Thresher and Cleaner—Mowing and Reaping Machines and all the most approved Implements. Manufacturers of Sup. Phosphate of Lime, and dealers in Grass and Field Seeds, Guano, &c.

ROGERS & BOYERS,
29 Market Street, Philadelphia.

Dec 1856—1t

DEVON BULL FOR SALE.

A thorough bred Devon Bull nineteen months old, bred from the best imported stock, for sale on reasonable terms. Apply to

T. J. WOOLDRIDGE,
Richmond, Va.

Dec 1856—1t

Pianos of E. P. Nash.

Among the citizen store-keepers long established and well-known in Petersburg, is Mr. E. P. Nash, whose fame in the piano line, it seems, has reached far beyond the limits of this State. We have, on former occasions, alluded to the superiority of his pianos, and on seeing them spoken favorably of by other journals, we take pleasure in transcribing some of the opinions into our column.

Our friends of the N. C. Christian Advocate, say firstly of Nash's pianos:

PIANOS.—It is supposed that E. P. Nash, of Petersburg, has sold more pianos than any one else in the South. His pianos have given general satisfaction in North Carolina.

Next, the North Carolina Standard, says on the same subject:

So far as our information extends, we endorse the

above. No pianos now sold are so celebrated in this section as those from Mr. Nash.

The Alabama Register in noticing a concert says, The piano-forte used was from the store of E. P. Nash, of Petersburg, Va., and was one of the finest-toned instruments we have ever heard.

And now hear us. We doubly endorse all the above and add this:

Mr. Nash's pianos are the *cheapest* in the South, and the best-made in the North, from the manufacturers of Dunham and of Worcester.

Whenever any of our citizens, or country readers on coming to town desire to see and examine, or try the above pianos, they will be most politely attended to at Mr. Nash's, by that polite and courteous gentleman, Mr. R. Riches.—S. S. Democrat.

Dec 1856—1t

Routt's Premium Corn Planter.

Improved Reversible Double Shovel Plough.
With Coulter attachment. And
Reversible Sidewipes, Cultivators, &c.

The Reversible Double Shovel Plow is constructed after the manner of the Gang Plough—one shovel in advance of the other. The peculiarity of its construction consists in a wrought iron beam, branching into two and diverging from a common centre at the point of connection with the forward ends of the handles, running back and curved at irregular distances so as to serve as shafts for the attachment of the hoes or shovels. The shovels are pointed at both ends and with cuffs underneath at the centre, by means of which they are keyed on the shaft, are reversible at the pleasure of the ploughman by the removal of the keys.

A premium was awarded to this implement at the State Agricultural Fair, also on the Corn Planter and Seed Drill exhibited by the subscriber.

The above articles are manufactured in the best manner by the subscriber at Somersett, Orange County, Va.

A. P. ROUTT, P. M.

Dec 1856—3t

MUSH ISLAND FOR SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity, for Halifax county, North Carolina, Trent and others ex parte, I will offer for sale, at Weldon, on Wednesday the 17th day of December next, this well known and valuable Plantation, lying immediately on the Roanoke River and the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, the Plantation known as the "Trent Land," containing 856 acres of the best low land on the Roanoke, is within sight of the town of Weldon, and is well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton and wheat, and is now in a high state of cultivation. Adjoining this is another tract of finely timbered upland, of about 325 acres, lying immediately on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, being part of said estate, which will be sold at the same time and place.

Terms of sale ½ cash, the balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, interest on the deferred payments to be paid annually.

Mr. J. Fred. Simmons, who resides at Weldon, will take pleasure in showing the estate to persons wishing to view it.

JOHN H. IVEY, C. M. E.

Dec 1856—1t

Wanted, 300 Active Young Men,

To act as local and travelling agents in a business easy, useful and honorable, at a salary of \$100 per month. A capital of \$5 only required. No patent medicine or book business. Full particulars given, free to all who enclose a postage stamp or a three cent piece, and address

A. B. MARTYN, Plaistow, N. H.

Dec 1856—3 mos

LIST OF PAYMENTS
From the 15th Oct. to Nov. 24.

All persons who have made payments early enough to be entered, and whose names do not appear in the following receipt list, are requested to give immediate notice of the omission, in order that the correction may be made in the next issue:

S C Anderson, Jan 1858	1 00	Dr W G Carr, July 1859	5 00	Wm Rogers, Dec 1856	3 00
E Le Grand, Nov 1857	1 00	Jno D Rogers, Nov. 1557	1 00	D O Witt, April 1857	1 00
J Crowder, Oct 1857	1 00	F Foote, Jan 1858	2 00	T J Preston, do	1 00
Jas Newby, Jan 1857	2 50	Dr J B Grayson, Nov. 1856	3 13	W C Hall, Jan 1859	5 00
A F Robertson, Jan 1858	3 00	G B Tyler, Nov 1857	1 00	W R Grigg, Jan 1860	5 00
E Fletcher, Oct 1857	1 00	Thos Scott, Jan 1857	1 25	W J Winston, Oct 1856	1 00
Wm Tucker, Oct 1857	1 00	T G Henshaw, Jan 1857	1 25	Wm Overton, Jan 1857	1 00
Jno W Goodwin, Sep 1857	1 00	P W Hairston, Oct 1857	1 00	R B Marye, Oct 1857	1 00
E J Hill, July 1856	4 00	Wm R Terry, " 1857	1 00	J W Corbin, do	1 00
V Livandais, Oct 1857	1 00	Jno Carr, Sept 1857	1 00	A R Spencer, Jan 1860	5 00
W P Dickinson, Nov 1857	1 00	W H Twyman, July 1857	1 00	D B Hancock, Jan 1857	1 00
S M Teel, Jan 1860	5 00	J B Anderson, Oct 1857	1 00	R D Carter, do	1 00
Geo S Blakey, July 1857	1 00	W E Coleman, Nov 1857	1 00	Rev Wm Crawford, Jan 1858	1 00
H Sherman, April 1857	2 50	B F T Conway, Jan 1858	1 00	Petersburg Library, Jan 1857	1 00
W Hunter, Nov 1858	5 00	A S Jones, Jan 1858	2 00	S McClintick, Jan 1855	1 00
M F Goldsboro, Jan 1860	5 00	A Sydnor, July 1857	3 00	T W Epes, July 1856	5 50
M T Crenshaw, Oct 1857	1 00	J W Downey, Jan 1858	1 00	W E Byrne, Nov 1856	1 00
R S Wilbourne, Oct 1859	5 00	Thos Lumpkin, Jan 1860	5 00	A C Carrington, Jan 1857	1 00
Jos Price, Oct 1857	1 00	R P Waller, Jan 1858	2 00	J H Evans, Nov 1857	1 00
J B Putney, Jan 1857	12 00	Dr L U Mayo, Jan 1858	1 00	F N Watkins, Jan 1857	1 00
G Boulware, April 1858	2 25	R H Stuart, Jan 1858	1 00	Thos D Bell, do	1 00
F Nelson, July 1857	12 50	D Minor, Nov 1856	2 75	Col P W Meredith, Jan 1858	1 00
W R C Douglas, Jan 1855	2 50	Jno C Major, Jan 1858	2 00	J W Faulconer, Jan 1856	4 75
B T Brown, Jan 1857	3 00	Albert Kennedy, July 1857	1 00	W C Covington, Jan 1857	5 75
Ro Whitehead, July 1858	2 50	Wn F Gunn, Jan 1858	1 00	R S Reynolds, Jan 1856	4 75
P C Minor, July 1856	3 75	N V Clopton, do	2 00	J M Tapman, Jan 1855	2 50
W F Gordon, do	2 50	Samuel P Wilson, Sept 1857	1 00	E Fog, Jan 1857	2 00
G W Starke do 1857	2 50	S H Hairston, Jan 1858	2 00	W Fogg, do	2 00
Jas Burton, Jan do	1 00	J Morton, June 1857	2 00	J R Micou, Jan 1856	1 00
J M Smith, do do	2 50	Josiah Ely, Jan 1857	1 00	Dr L Roane, do	1 00
A S Storrs, July do	7 00	Daniel Ammen, Jan 1858	3 50	Dr T C Gordon, do	4 75
J A Selden, Jr., Jan 1859	5 00	Henry Taylor, do	1 00	Ro Hammond, do	4 75
Julian Harrison, April 1858	4 00	Josh Miller, July 1857	1 00	Geo F Ramsey, do	4 75
Jas Woodfin, Dec 1856	2 50	Wm L Pannill, Jan 1858	1 00	Jos B Anderson, Jan 1857	1 00
H C Fowlkes, Jan 1858	2 00	Jos Martin, Jr., July 1856	4 37	P H Scott, Dec 1857	1 00
J Whitaker. " 1857	3 75	Geo P Fitchett, Jan 1857	1 25	J A B Thornton, Jan 1858	1 00
W M Ambler, " 1858	2 00	W S Saunders, Nov 1857	1 00	Dr T J Hughes, Oct 1857	1 00
C C Cocke, " "	1 00	J A Nottingham, do	1 00	W T Cooke, Jan 1857	1 25
N Cleveland, " "	1 00	Ro E Wilkins, do	1 00	R H Styll, Jan 1860	5 00
Ro F Gary, " "	1 00	Thos J Fitchett, do	1 00	B Brown, Jan 1858	1 00
T J Peyton, " "	1 00	A McDaniel, Jan 1861	5 00	Thos Wood, July 1859	5 00
Dr S Fletcher, March 1857	2 00	Capt John Milner, Jan 1860	5 00	W S Dance, Jan 1858	1 00
W W Boyd, Jan 1859	5 00	J R Mann, Jan 1858	1 00	J R Quarles, Jan 1858	1 00
T L Pleasants, " 1860	5 00	R J T White, Sept 1857	2 25	Col G C Robertson, Sept 1857	1 00
H R Johnson, Dec 1856	3 75	Jas R Kent, Jan 1857	1 00	Mrs F T Harvey, July 1857	1 00
G W Nelson, Jan 1858	2 00	Thos R Dew, Jan 1858	2 00	F Gilliam, Jan 1858	1 00
Jos Cloyd, " 1860	5 00	R R Hord, Oct 1858	2 00	G R Gibbons, July 1857	1 00
D McGavock, " "	5 00	R A Weaver, July 1859	5 00	Thos Meaux, Jan 1858	2 00
J B Alexander, Jan 1857	2 50	R L Cooper, Oct 1857	1 00	V L Pitts, Jan 1857	2 50
Col Geo Blow, Dec 1859	5 00	J W Patterson, Sept 1857	2 00	Jas H King, Jan 1858	3 00
W A Jones, Jan 1857	1 00	John Sizer, Jan 1857	2 00	J G Coleman, Jan 1857	2 50
J P Mettauer, Nov 1857	1 00	Ro Garland, do	1 25	J L Burruss, Oct 1856	2 50
Win R Taylor, Jan 1858	1 00	E E Gibson, do	2 50	Walter Roy, July 1857	2 00
Wm T Scott, " "	1 00	Jno N Hendley, Jan 1857	1 00	M P Brooke, Jan 1857	2 50
Col B Davenport, " "	1 00	P Puryear, Sept 1857	3 00	J W Huskins, Sep 1857	3 50
J Vandeventer, July 1857	3 50	B F Lewis, May 1859	5 00	Geo A Smith, Jan 1857	1 25
W K Perrin, Jan 1858	1 00	W W Minor, Jan 1860	5 00	Jas L Goodloe, Nov 1857	1 00
Jos Smith, " "	1 00	F E G Carr, Jan 1858	1 00	Geo M Bates, Nov 1859	5 00
Geo W Brooks, " 1857	3 00	Thos Edmunds, Nov 1856	2 00	J R Maben, June 1856	3 00
H Fitzhugh, " 1858	5 00	Chas Selden, Sept 1858	3 00	Jno W Bradley, Nov 1857	2 00
R A Gibbons, " "	1 00	W Parsons, Jan 1857	1 25	A L Mills, July 1857	1 00
E B Brown, July "	2 00	N Brumham, July 1857	1 00	W McCoy, Jan 1858	1 00
A M Willis, Jan "	2 00	J R Barksdale, Jan 1858	1 50	D C Anderson, Jan 1858	1 00
Dr C W Wormley, Jan 1858	2 00	R T Gwathmey, Jan 1857	2 00	P Henry, May 1857	1 25
Z R Lewis, " "	3 50	D W Haxall, July 1857	1 00	H Hansborough, Jan 1857	1 00
F Minor, July 1857	2 00	Dr T P Mitchell, Jan 1858	2 00	J R Allen, April 1857	2 50
R A Wilson, Jan 1858	1 00	T S Tabb, Oct 1857	1 00	Thos Fuqua, Jan 1854	5 00
J M Cloyd, Jan 1857	2 50	P E Tabb, Jan 1858	3 50	J R Bryan, Jan 1858	1 00
Jos Jessee, July 1857	1 00	Jno Hunter, do	1 18	R Y Hendley, Jan 1858	2 00
P Hanger, Jan 1857	2 25	Col Jas Crawford, July 1856,	8 75	Col E G Hanes, Jan 1860	2 50
Sp Coleman, July 1856	3 75	Ro J Dickinson, Oct 1857	1 00	Geo C Gilmer, Sept 1857	1 00
W N Wellford, Jan 1859	2 00	R Mackenzie, Jan 1858,	1 00	Dr H C Worsham, Jan 1857	1 00
C C Beckham, June 1859	5 00	S B Haygood, Jan 1857	1 00	C B Ballard, Jan 1859	5 00
R H Cunningham, Jan 1858	1 00	W D Field, June 1859	5 00	S Hefflybower, Jan 1860	5 00

NOTICE.

Our large cash capital enables us to make our purchases exclusively with money, and such are the advantages from its use this season in the Northern markets, that we have determined to adopt the cash system. This will be mutually advantageous to buyer and seller, and will relieve us of much labor and expense in books and collections. We purpose from September 8th, to confine ourselves entirely to a cash business. The change will afford advantages to those who are now and have been for forty years our friends and customers, which never could have been given them under the present system. We shall in a few days offer the largest assortment of staple and fancy Dry Goods we have ever had for exhibition, and at extremely low prices.

VALENTINE & SON,

No. 99 Broad Street, near Capitol Square.

N. B.—Those indebted to the late concern of Valentine, Crenshaw & Co., as also to Valentine & Son, are requested to close their accounts with us at an early day.

V. & S.

Oct 1856—O&Nteibc

J. R. KEININGHAM,
DEALER IN
BOOKS & STATIONERY.

No. 226, Broad Street, Richmond, Va.

BOOKS bound in every variety of style, and Blank Books made out the best material at short notice. Clerks of Courts and others will find their orders thankfully received, and executed well and promptly, at strictly moderate prices.

June 1856—ly*

Something New! Beautiful!! and Meritorious!!!

Eclipsing anything yet attempted in the way of pictures. They give a prominence of relief and softness of tint never before attained. We avoid that sombre look so objectionable in Ambrotypes. As the sitting is but a second it is invaluable for Children. The subscriber has spared neither pains nor expense to introduce this beautiful art in this city. He produces faultless portraits in all weather, and at all hours of the day.

D. BENDANN, 110 Main St, next

Oct 1856—ly door above Mitchell & Tyler's.

FALL STYLES OF DRESS HATS,
Felt Hats, Kerseymere Hats, Servants' Wool Hats,
Childrens and Infants' Hats and Caps.

CLOTH, VELVET, PLUSH, FUR AND GLAZED
CAPS; MISSES FLATS;

LADIES FURS, UMBRELLAS AND CANES.

A large new stock of the above Goods to be sold cheap, wholesale and retail, at the Premium Hat Store, 207 Broad Street, Richmond, Va.*

Oct 1856—ly RICHARD MOORE.

Agency for the Purchase and Sale of Improved Stock.

STOCK CATTLE of all the different breeds, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, &c., will be purchased to order and carefully shipped to any part of the United States, for which a reasonable commission will be charged.

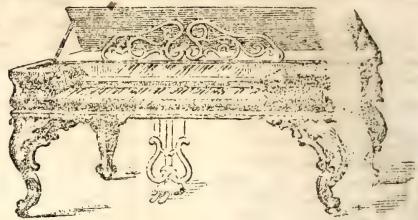
Apply to AARON CLEMENT, Philadelphia.

Refer to Gen. Wm. H. Richardson, Richmond, Virginia.

N. B.—All letters (post paid) will be promptly attended to.

ap '53.—tf

CHICKERING'S PIANO FORTES.



The subscriber having been appointed sole Agent for the sale, in and about Richmond, of the celebrated Pianos of Chickering & Sons, has now for sale at his store, on Main Street, opposite the Exchange Bank, a large and varied assortment of these superb instruments, which as obliged to do by the terms of his agency he sells at the factory prices.

His stock embraces *as large and elegant an assortment as can be found in any of the Northern cities*, affording the citizens of Richmond and Virginia, all the advantages possessed by the people of the North in the prices and qualities of Piano Fortes. Among his assortment is the

"CHICKERING'S LEWIS XIV,"

an instrument which for beauty, excellency of tone, delicacy of touch, and elegance of finish, is universally admired. It stands unrivaled save by the

PARLOR GRAND PIANO,

which claims attention as the chef d'œuvre of the Messrs. Chickering, and which is considered by the first artists superior to any instrument ever produced in this or any other country. This Piano, whilst it possesses all the excellencies of the \$1500 Grand Piano, is free from all its defects. The touch is so light that the delicate hand of a lady performer can produce the same volume of tone as that of the most experienced master. The style is unique, and the instrument may be placed in any position in the room, with equal advantage to sound and appearance.

The Parlor Grand Piano has entirely superseded, in all the larger cities, the more costly and ponderous Grand Piano, it having been decided by the most competent judges to combine the best qualities of the Grand and Square Piano. See Report of Judges to Board of Directors of Kentucky Mechanics' Institute, Louisville.]

That persons in Richmond and its vicinity, desiring to purchase their pianos, may be sure of obtaining *a genuine instrument*, the Messrs. Chickering, (see their card below), will hold themselves responsible only for those bought of their *authorized agent*. Also for sale, the excellent Pianos, of various styles and prices, of BROWN & ALLEN, Boston, makers of high reputation and experience.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

Our friends and the public are respectfully informed that Mr. NATHANIEL CARUSI has been appointed our sole agent for the sale of our Piano Fortes in Richmond and its vicinity. All purchases made of Mr. Carusi are guaranteed to be, both in cheapness and excellency, upon a par with those obtained directly from our manufactory in Boston; and we can, with the fullest confidence, recommend (to all desirous of purchasing one of our Instruments) the above-named gentleman as one upon whom implicit reliance can be placed.

Aug—6team

CHICKERING & SONS.
NAT'L CARUSI.

AGRICULTURAL LIME

Of a superior quality, in any quantity over 1000 bushels, for sale upon reasonable terms by

CHAS. H. LOCHER, & Co.

Balcony Falls,

ROCKBRIDGE Co., Va.

July 1st—tf

ENOCH G. REX,

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA,

(Corner 21st and Main streets.)

Wishes to call the attention of Farmers, Millers and others, to the following excellent well proved machi

Woodward's Patent Portable Mills,

PARTICULARLY adapted for Corn and other Grain; also, Plaster, Zinc and other Paints. An improvement for light powers and confined room. Iron Frames, easily taken apart and replaced or set.

	Motion.	Grind per hour.
No. 1, Br. Stone 20 in. dia.,	300	5 to 10 bushels.
" 2, " 30 "	250	10 to 15 "
" 3, " 36 "	200	15 to 20 "
" 4, " 42 "	175	20 to 25 "

Cenotur Gearing from \$15 to \$25 extra, to run horizontal belts.

Mr. DUNNINGTON, Richmond, Va., uses this machine with perfect satisfaction as a PLASTER MILL.

Woodward's Patent Smut and Screening Machines,

WARRANTED against any other machine now in use, having sold upwards of 400 machines in less than two years.

No. 1, or common size, cleans 15 to 30 bushels per hour, and separating and cleaning the screening by the same operation of the machine, taking less power than any other machine.

Warranted to give satisfaction.

	Cleans per hour.	Size of pulley.	Motion.
No. 1, com. size,	15 to 30 bush., \$65	6	650 per min.
" 2, large "	30 to 100 "	8	500 per min.

Johnston's Patent Iron or Cast-Metal Concave Bran Duster.

THIS Duster has now been in successful operation for FOUR years, and it is fast taking the place of everything of the kind in the best Mills in the United States and South America. No Duster yet offered to the public has any approach to it as to mechanical construction and DURABILITY as time has proved; this is obvious on reflection, when it is considered that the CONCAVE or WIRE-GAUZE CYLINDER, which is the vital part of the machine, is made of CAST METAL, (which prevents from being affected like wood, by contracting in drying, or swelling by atmospheric changes, which destroys the quality of the Cylinder by putting it out of true circle,) and is bored out perfectly true like a steam cylinder, and all the other parts made equally accurate and durable.

This Duster is warranted, in all cases, to make at least ONE POUND OF FLOUR, of equal quality to any made out of the same grain, TO EACH BUSHEL ground taking the whole of the offal, after it is bolted all that it can possibly be bolted with the ordinary bolting cloth. But in most cases two and a half pounds to the bushel ground, will be added to the total yield by using this Duster.

Johnson's Patent Iron Concave Bran Duster.

Taking out of the offal of every bushel of wheat ground, from 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of Standard Flour, which could not be bolted out on account of the electrical adhesion to the bran. Warranted.

Size of Pulley on Machine. Revolutions Machine should run per minute.

No. 1, for mill doing 20 to 50 bbls. every 24 hours,	8 inch,	500
2, " " 50 to 100 "	8 "	475
3, " " 100 to 150 "	10 "	415
4, " " 150 to 300 "	10 "	400

Circulars, ample certificates from some of the best millers, and any further information required will be furnished; also every kind of Mill Machinery of the most improved character, sold by

Richmond, Va., Aug. 1—6t alt. months.

E. G. REX.

WOODLAWN ACADEMY.

THE third session of this School will commence on the 10th of September, and continue until 10th July following, making a session of 10 months. instruction will be given in Greek, Latin, French and Spanish, (in which languages the subscriber graduated at the University of Virginia;) also in the elementary branches of Mathematics. The school is convenient to Louisa Courthouse, at which place scholars will be met with a conveyance.

TERMS.—Board and tuition for ten months, including everything, \$160. Tuition for classical scholars \$50; English \$30— one half invariably in advance.—No scholar taken for less than five months.

D. M. QUARLES.

Address D. M. Quarles or John T. Quarles, Elizabethtown, Louisa county, Va.

Aug—4*

R. H. MEADE.)

(T. R. BAKER.
Graduate Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

MEADE & BAKER.

Apothecaries, Chemists and Pharmacists.

186, N. W. Corner of Main and 10th Sts.

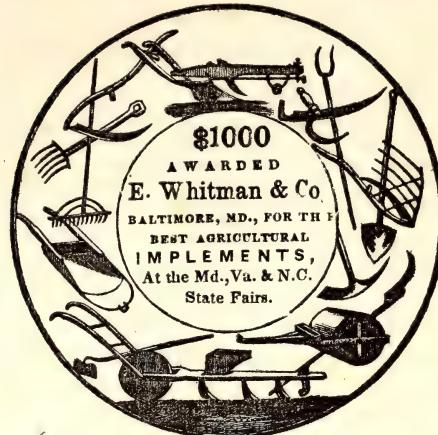
Diagonally opposite the Farmers and Virginia Banks, and just above the new Custom House.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

Offer to Farmers, Physicians and Families, a new and perfectly fresh stock of Pure Drugs, Chemicals and Medicines; Surgical Instruments; Spices; Imported Cigars; Chewing and Smoking Tobacco; Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes, &c., &c.; on good terms as any other House in the Country.

Sep 1856—1

HARVEST TOOLS AND MACHINERY FOR 1856.



To the Farmers and Planters of Virginia and North Carolina.

GENTLEMEN—We have furnished many of you with machinery and implements for the past twelve years, during which time many valuable improvements have been made; and being at the present time probably the largest manufacturers of

FARM IMPLEMENTS

IN THE WORLD, it is unnecessary for us to say that we feel a great interest, and watch closely all the new inventions in our line of business. As not more than one in ten of the new inventions can be called improvement, we shall not offer to you any articles that have not been thoroughly tested and found to be valuable improvements. The machinery and tools we offer you are manufactured at our Factory in Baltimore, and are made of the best materials and in the best manner, and as we have greater facilities for manufacturing than any other house, we are able to sell on *as at least as good terms*. It is unnecessary for us to mention to you the great losses and inconvenience you are likely to suffer by purchasing machinery that is hawked and peddled about the country, and when repairs are needed must be sent to Illinois, New York or Massachusetts at an expense of nearly equal to the original cost.

We think we have for the coming harvest all of the latest improvements in

REAPERS, MOWERS, HORSE-POWER, THRESHERS, &c.

that are really valuable, and we can certainly please any one who will give us a call.

Among our stock will be found

BURRALL'S AND MANNY'S REAPERS, both of which have been very much improved. Also our Premium Wrought-Iron Railway Horse-Power and Iron Cylinder Thresher,

which are not equalled for a Two Horse Machine. We have also the latest improvement in Sweep Horse-power, for 4, 6, 8 or 10 horses, and warranted.

For further particulars, see Catalogue for 1856, which will be sent you per mail on application to

E. WHITMAN & CO.,
63 Exchange Place, Baltimore, Md.
July 1, 1856—1y



THE SOUTHERN PLANTER.

TO ADVERTISERS.

THE SOUTHERN PLANTER having a large circulation in *Virginia and North Carolina* and a very respectable subscription list in the other *Southern and Western States*, offers one of the best mediums to advertisers that the State affords. Those who take it are almost exclusively farmers, substantial men who live in the country; the best customers to every trade, (except the lawyers,) the very class whom advertisers desire to reach. To BOARDING SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES, THE HOTEL KEEPER, THE DRUGGIST, THE DENTIST, THE NURSERYMAN, and in short to all who have anything to sell or anything to make known, the "*Southern Planter*" is recommended with confidence not only on account of the high character of those who subscribe to it, but likewise by the fact that it possesses the additional advantage of being printed in *Book form and stitched*, it is therefore more apt to be preserved than an ordinary newspaper, which gives to advertisers a better chance of keeping themselves before the people.

The increased business of this department of the "*Pianter*" since it has been undertaken proves that those who have tried it, find it to their interest to encourage the enterprise.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Will be inserted at the following rates:—For each square of ten lines, first insertion, One Dollar; each continuance Seventy-Five Cents.

Advertisements out of the City must be accompanied with the money to insure their insertion.

Report on Spermatorrhœa.

JUST PUBLISHED by the HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, Report on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, the Vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, with an account of the errors and deceptions of Quacks, and valuable advice to the Afflicted, by GEO. R. CALHOUN, M. D., CONSULTING SURGEON of the ASSOCIATION, a benevolent Institution, established by special endowment, for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with "Violent and Epidemic Diseases." A copy of this Report will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope), FREE OF CHARGE, on the receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage. Address, DR. G. R. CALHOUN, No. 2. South NINTH St, Philadelphia, Pa.

July 1856—1y

MORRISON'S REAPER.

*Manufactured by William E. Morrison & Moore,
Petersburg, Va.*

TESTIMONIALS.

BRUNSWICK, VA., Sept. 30th, 1856.

Editor of the Southern Planter:

DEAR SIR:—In the July number of the Planter you express a wish to hear from the performance of Morrison's Reaper in the wheat field, one of which you had seen, cutting clover-hay, on the farm of Mr. Allen.

Having witnessed a trial of one of these excellent machines in a field of light wheat on the farm of Mr. J. R. Jones of this county, I do not hesitate to say that its performance was every thing desirable in a first class Reaper. Although, on the occasion referred to, it laboured under some disadvantages, yet it was perfectly evident that it was a perfect implement and could not be easily surpassed in the execution of its work, by any other Reaper that has yet been presented to the inspection of the farmers in this region of country. I am not mechanic enough to describe, intelligibly, its different parts, but it struck me as no little advantage to have the blades so constructed as to cut both above and below like a pair of shears; this is a great improvement. Another excellency is, that the wheels are protected by a covering, which secures it against any disadvantages arising from dirt and grit, accumulating on the cogs; and its easy draft is a great recommendation—two horses drawing it with the greatest imaginable ease. All the Reapers that I have seen, seemed to me to be drawn with too great difficulty,—requiring three horses to give them sufficient motion. In Morrison's Machine this difficulty is obviated.

It is built of the best material, in the most substantial manner, and cannot be otherwise than very durable. Its performance in the field is admirable—cutting a clean and wide row with great rapidity. Mr. Morrison, I think, has in this Reaper supplied the wants of the wheat grower in a very essential particular—giving him a machine of rapid and faithful execution, of easy draft and unusual durability, and therefore deserves the thanks and patronage of every one interested in saving a wheat crop. You cannot too highly recommend it.

Very respectfully, Yours, &c.,

D. T. POYNER.

Richmond, Oct. 17th. 1856.

MR. ROBT. J. MORRISON:

Dear Sir:—My father purchased one of your Reaping Machines. He was absent from home during harvest. I witnessed the performance of the machine, and I certify that it worked beautifully in every respect.

Yours, very respectfully,

P. C. WARWICK.

Brunswick Springs, Oct. 4th, 1856.

I had one of Morrison's Reapers in my wheat harvest for a short time last season, and was well pleased with its performance. It was tried on very inferior wheat and on rougher land than I had ever seen any Reaper at work, there being many deep water-furrows, which afforded no serious obstruction to its progress. By comparison with those I had before seen, McCormick's, Hussey's and Burrall's, I think it decidedly superior, from its lighter draught, and adaptation to work on land where these could not operate. I can conceive of nothing more beautiful and effective than the operation of the cutting apparatus of this machine.

J. RAVENSCROFT JONES.

—
Brunswick Co., Va.

I have witnessed during the present harvest, the operation of Morrison's Reaper, and though under rather unfavourable circumstances, yet it performed its work admirably. I take great pleasure in recommending it to all who are in want of Reaping Machines. Its superiority over all others with which I am acquainted, is its lightness of draught, simplicity, and strength of construction.

JOSEPH B. TRAYLOR.

—
Brunswick, Sept. 12th, 1856.

This is to certify that I have seen Morrison's Reaper in operation, and that I think the facility with which it operates, and overcomes obstacles, far surpasses any other I have ever seen or heard of.

ROBERT S. POWELL.

—
Richmond, June 28th, 1856.

I hereby certify that I used Mr. Robt. J. Morrison's Reaper the present year, in cutting a part of my crop of wheat and clover, and that in both cases it performed remarkably well.

WM. C. ALLEN.

—
Richmond, June 30th, 1856.

I have used Morrison's Reaper the present season. It cut the wheat very cleanly, and I think rapidly. I also saw it used in a field of good clover with entire success.

J. E. JOHNSON.

—
Brunswick, Sept. 1st, 1856.

I have seen Morrison's Reaper at work—it performs well. I would give it the preference over all that I have tried or seen.

JAMES PERTCHIETS.

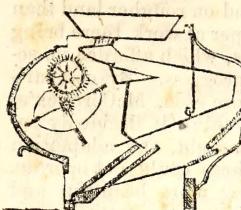
—
Petersburg, July 9th, 1856.

This is to certify that I used one of Morrison's Reapers this harvest, and that it worked well, cut cleanly, and with very little labor to the team. I also say, I believe it the best Reaper I ever saw.

GEORGE BAILEY.

DOUBLE SCREENED ROCKAWAY.

The Great Premium Fan still Victorious.



Invented and Manufactured by J. MONTGOMERY & BRO., at No. 155 North High Street, Baltimore.—Patented Dec. 20th, 1853, and June 9th, 1855. This Fan has taken the first Premium at all the leading Agricultural Shows of Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina. We have never been beaten since we improved our Fan, and we do not think that there is any Fan in the United States that will do its work as fast and clean as our Rockaway. They are worked easy, are very simple, can be rigged for cleaning by an intelligent farmer, are very durable, and when out of order can be repaired with great ease by any mechanic, and they are adapted to cleaning all kinds of grain. We have had ample opportunity to test our Fan, during the present harvest, with several of the latest improved Fans, and our experience is, that we can clean nearly, if not quite, as fast and clean as any two of them in the same time. We think we know what the farmer wants and needs, and that our experience enables us to suit them better than any other person in the Fan business, and they may rest assured that no pains will be spared to give them the best machine in the market. Our Fan has gained its present popularity entirely in consequence of its merits—our sales have increased 50 per cent. in our old districts, showing that those sold heretofore have given full satisfaction. We have sold over 550 Fans this season, and 750 will not more than supply the demand from present appearances. It is an easy matter to puff up an article before the public, through the Journals as some have been this season, but for a Fan to retain its popularity, and to increase in demand, as ours has done in the same counties and districts for 3 and 4 years, is the best evidence of its value. Our sales are extended over six States, namely: Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Delaware and Georgia. Having secured Letters Patent for our Fan in 1853 and 1855, we are now prepared to sell Rights for any State or County not mentioned above. We offer a good chance to any enterprising mechanic who desires to go into business—a business that can be started on a small capital and yield as fair profit as any we know of. We will give all the Patterns and any instruction requisite.

Our Fans, delivered on board the vessel in Baltimore, cost \$34. All orders by mail as promptly attended to as if made in person.

It is deemed almost unnecessary to give certificates or references, as to the superior qualities of our Fan, as they are so universally known, but for the information of those who have not as yet used them, we subjoin the following:

CHARLES COUNTY, Md., 1855.

We have tried Montgomery & Bro's improved Double Screened Rockaway Fan, and find it to be the best we have ever seen. It cleans cleaner, faster, and works better, in general, than any we have ever tried. We recommend it to all our friends.

JOHN WISE,
SAM'L CARRINGTON,
JOSEPH YOUNG,
Jos. H. COOKSEY.

This is to certify that I purchased of Messrs. J. Montgomery & Brother, one of their Wheat Fans, the 17th of July, 1852, and I consider it an excellent fan. It is now fanning wheat this day, and I think it is as perfect as when I first purchased it, except the usual wear and tear, I would recommend them to the public.

DAN'L NEWNAM.

ROCKFIELD, Nelson Co., July 23, 1855.
Messrs. J. Montgomery & Bro.

I am more than pleased with your Rockaway Fan; had I obtained yours in time on my last year's third and inferior quality wheat, (the remnant) I could have saved \$150.

H. N. COLEMAN, SR.

All orders addressed to the undersigned, at Baltimore City (Md.) Postoffice, will be promptly attended to.

J. MONTGOMERY & BRO.
155 N. High St., between Hillen
ap 1856—ly and Gay, Baltimore.

To the Carriage Using Public.

YOUR ATTENTION is invited to our stock of RICHMOND MADE CARRIAGES, consisting of COACHES, SIX SEAT CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, SULKIES, &c. The work is made of the best material, by good workmen, and under the immediate supervision of the proprietors, who are thoroughly acquainted with the business.

Several second hand LIGHT CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES, to be sold low by
AINSLIE, BOWEN & POWELL,
au—lyr 10th st., between Main and Cary.

**McKINNEY & DUPUY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

RICHMOND, VA.

PAY particular attention to the sale of TOBACCO, WHEAT, FLOUR, &c., and make liberal advances on produce in hand.

July 1856.—ly*

DRAINING TILE.

THE subscribers have constantly on hand any quantity of DRAINING TILE of the most approved patterns, which they will dispose of at the following prices: $\frac{1}{2}$ inch bore \$12 per thousand, about one foot bore each; $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch bore \$15; 4 inch bore \$35; Gutter Tile \$20. They also keep on hand the best Sand Press Brick, \$15, and Fine Brick, \$25. Samples can be seen. Orders left at the office of American Farmer, or direct to the subscribers.

RITTENHOUSE & CRAWFORD,
Brick Makers, W. Pratt St., near the
jan—tf Cattle Scales, Baltimore, Md.

Green Sand Marl of New-Jersey.

The New Jersey Fertilizer Company is now prepared to receive orders for this most important Manure. For all lands upon which ashes are beneficial, the MARL is more than a substitute. Professor Cook, in his Annual Report to the Legislature of New Jersey says :

"The value of these MARLS is best seen in the rich and highly cultivated district which has been improved (*almost made*) by their use. But it may be interesting to examine the causes of their great value in agriculture, and to compare them with other fertilizers. For example : The potash alone may be taken, at an average, as five per cent of the whole weight of the MARL; a bushel, when dry, weighs eighty pounds; and in the proportion mentioned, would contain four pounds of potash. This is nearly as much as there is in a bushel of *unleached wood ashes*."

And again : "It is probable that the great value of the MARL is to be found in the fact that it contains nearly all the substances necessary to make up the ash of our common cultivated plants."

Pice, delivered on board vessels at the wharves of the Company at Portland Heights, Raritan Bay, New Jersey, Seven Cents per Bushel.

For further particulars, see Circular, sent *free of postage*. Orders for other fertilizers will receive prompt attention. Address either of the undersigned.

CHAS. SEARS, Pres.

Riceville Post-Office, N. J.

JAPPAN TOWNSEND, Trea., GEO. W. ATWOOD, Sec.
20 Nassau St., N. Y. 16 Cedar St. N. Y.
December 1856.

English Breeding Stock.

THOMAS BETTS & CO.,

14 Canning Place, Liverpool, England.

Exporters of Thorough Bred Horses, Cattle, and Sheep on commission, and shipped to any sea ports in America. Circulars giving the prices of the best Stock in England and the expenses to America, can be received by applying to their Agent,

J. M. MILLER,

81 Maiden Lane, New York City.

Dec 1856—6 mos

**Chinese Sugar Cane, or Sorcho Sucre—
Pure Seed.**

The subscriber hereby informs the Planters, Farmers and Gardeners of the United States, that he has obtained from R. PETERS, Esq., of this City, the control of his crop of Seed of this valuable Plant, some of the properties of which may be briefly summed up as follows:

First. An acre of the Stalks properly cultivated, will yield from 400 to 500 gallons of pure Syrup, equal to the best New Orleans.

Second. It surpasses all other plants for fodder and for feeding green to cattle or hogs, on account of the great abundance of sugary juice which it contains; and sown in close drills, will yield from thirty to fifty thousand pounds of superior Green Fodder to the acre.

Third. It is so certain and prolific a crop that Planters may be sure of succeeding with it as a syrup plant anywhere south of the State of New York.

This seed, which has been carefully kept pure, is now offered in cloth packages, each containing enough to plant half an acre 4 feet x 1½ feet, will be furnished by mail at \$1 30 each, or at \$1, if sent by express, freight unpaid.

Dealers in Seeds and Country Merchants, or persons wishing to plant by the quantity, can be supplied at a liberal discount from retail rates.

A pamphlet containing a full description of this plant, its history, valuable properties, and a plate of

the horse mill used for crushing, will be furnished by mail to all applicants.

Address, with plain directions for mailing or shipping,

W. P. ORME, Atlanta, Georgia.

Dec 1856—1

SUP. PHOS. LIME.

WE have established in this city a factory for pure Sup. Phos. Lime, warranted to be made of pure bonedust, not boiled or calcined, the Northern article of bone dust not enter into our composition. Our price will be \$40 per ton cash, contained in from 7 to 8 barrels, according to the weight. Soils also analyzed. Address

DUVAL & NORTON,

Druggists and Manufacturers, Richmond, Va.
June 1856—1

A thorough bred Stallion For Sale.

For sale, at a low price, the thorough bred Horse, John Bell—a sure foal getter. Of him C. F. M. Noland of Arkansas writes: "I raised 'John Bell,' Boston is his sire. The Pedigree of Boston has been published a dozen times in the Register and Spirit. The dam of John Bell was Lilly—she by Eclipse out of Garland by Duroe. Garland was the dam of Port Boy, (the Northern Champion when Bascomb beat him), Faquier and Suffolk. I run John Bell as one of the very best bred horses in America. Lilly's Pedigree at full length has been published in the Register and Spirit."

This Horse is now ten or eleven years old, and in fine health. He is the getter of large fine colts, and can be bought at a very low price for a horse of his blood.

Address Ed. Southern Planter

July 1st—1

LIME—LIME—LIME.

To Farmers, Bricklayers and Others.

HAVING made arrangements for a regular supply of Shells, I am prepared to furnish any quantity of well burnt Shell Lime, as low or lower than can be procured elsewhere. It will be delivered to farmers at any of the railroad depots, and to customers in the City wherever they may desire.

Application to be made at my Lime Kilns, opposite Tredegar Iron Works, at Mr. John G. Werth's office, corner 10th Street and Basin Bank, or at Messrs. Smith & Harwood's Hardware Store, Main Street, Richmond.

Jan. 1856—1

WM. SMITH,

Chickering's Celebrated Piano-Fortes.

NAT'L CARUSI, Sole Agent,
169 Main Street, Opposite Exchange Bank.
Also Sole Agent for the highly esteemed instruments
of BROWN & ALLEN.

Aug 1856—1

WM B. GREEN, } { FRED. W. HOBSON,
Charlotte. } Richmond,

GREEN & HOBSON,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

RICHMOND, VA.

JNO. BOOKER, (late of the firm of Booker & Watkings,) SALESMAN.

Office on Cary street, between 12 and 13,
July 1 1856—1

SOUTHERN FEMALE INSTITUTE.

RICHMOND, VA.

THE Principals of the Southern Female Institute, with this announcement of its 7th session, tender their thanks to the Public for the liberal and increasing patronage they have received at its hands. As this Institution had its origin in individual enterprise and has been fostered neither by aid from the State, nor by denominational influence, it is with pride that they point to the appended list of patrons, believing as they do that it evinces the estimation in which their labours in the cause of female education are held by men of eminence and high character.

The Principals are Virginians, and were educated in Va. They selected teaching for a Profession and have devoted themselves earnestly to it for a number of years in their native state. Relying upon the support of the Southern people they established, six years ago, this Institution, Southern in every feature and in all its teachings. No expense has been spared to make it worthy of patronage, and they hope to be supported in the effort to make the South independent of Northern schools and teachers.

The Boarding Department will hereafter be under the immediate and sole control of D. Lee Powell who has taken a large new house on the South-East corner of 1st and Franklin Streets, for the purpose of accommodating a number of young ladies as Boarders.

The Principals are determined that the opportunities offered for acquiring a thorough knowledge of the French and other modern Languages in their school, shall be equal to those of any institution in the country. One or more Parisian ladies will reside in the family of Mr. Powell, who will be required to converse habitually in French with the Boarders.

The most experienced and accomplished teachers of music, vocal and instrumental, in the city will be employed, and every effort will be made to secure improvement in this valuable accomplishment. It will be the duty of one of the teachers to see that the music scholars practice regularly and *properly*.

TERMS.

Board for 9 mos., washing and lights extra.....	\$200.00	Preparatory Department	\$40
Music on Piano, Harp or Guitar at Professors charges, Tuition in English.....	\$50	Modern Languages in classes each.....	\$20
Use of Piano per month.		Drawing and Painting each from	\$20 to \$50

We beg leave to refer to the following list of patrons who have now or have had daughters in the Institution.

His Excellency, Henry A. Wise, Gov. of Va.

Lieut. M. F. Maury, Nat. Observatory, N. Beverley Tucker, Thomas Green, Rev. D. S. Doggett, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Beverley R. Wellford, A. A. Morson, Esq., Conway Robinson, James Lyons, Joseph R. Anderson, P. R. Gratian, Rev. Ch. H. Read, Rev. Geo. Woodbridge, Hon. A. R. Holladay, Col. Geo. W. Munford, Charles Ellett, Jr., Charles Gennett, Lewis D. Crenshaw, Wm. R. Hill, Capt. Charles Dimmock, S. J. Rutherford, Richmond, Va.

Col. H. B. Powell, Loudoun Co., Va. Revd. P. Slaughter, Warrenton. R. E. Scott, Esq. P. St. Geo. Cocke, Powhatan Co., Va. Richard Baylor, Essex, Wm. H. Clark, Halifax. J. R. Edmunds, Mrs. I. R. Harrison, Lower Brandon, Va. Hon. Geo. H. Lee, Clarksburg, Va. Thomas B. Barton, Esq., Thomas F. Knox, Wm. H. White, Fredericksburg, Va. Dr. A. H. Mason, Falmouth. Dr. Wm. Cochrane, Middleburg, Loudon, Va. Dr. H. A. Buttolph, Trenton, New Jersey.

For further information, apply to Principals.

Richmond, June 1, 1856.—tf

D. LEE POWELL,
R. J. MORRISON,

HENRY SHAFFER,
DEALER IN
Gentlemen's Clothing & Furnishing Goods,
FOR THE

Fall and Winter of 1856 and 1857.

THE following Goods, assorted in style and size to suit the trade. All can be satisfied with cheap, fashionable goods; in fact, let the taste be ever so fastidious, I am confident that my stock embraces quantity and quality sufficient to please all. Expecting my customers will acknowledge facts which must be apparent on examination, I merely enumerate the following list of goods brought out this season.

Black and fancy cloth dress and frock Coats, Beaver Over-Coats, Sacks, Talmas and Raglans, Cassimere, Beaver, Petersham and Cloth Business Coats, Black Doeskin, Black Figured, Scotch Plaid, Brown, Drab and Steel mix Cassimere Pants, Velvet, moire-antique, Silk, Cassimere, Cloth and Satin Vests.

My furnishing stock contains a full assortment of Shawls, Blankets, Umbrellas, White Linen and Cotton Shirts, Merino and Knit Wool Shirts and Drawers, Silk Shirts, White and Brown Canton Flannel and Jeans Drawers, Gloves, Gauntlets, Suspenders, Night Caps, Money Belts, Mufflers, Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Scarfs, Ties, Stocks and Collars, all of which will be sold low for CASH.

HENRY SHAFFER,

Corner Main (Pearl) and 14th streets.

October, 1856.

FRANKLIN THOMAS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
RICHMOND, VA.

Office: 85 Main St., between Governor and Fourth Streets Sept—ly



SAMUEL S. COTRELL,
SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTURER,
Wholesale and Retail,

No. 118, Main St., Richmond, Va.

Haying received the first premium at the Fair of the Virginia Mechanics' Institute, in 1854, and a Silver Medal at the Fair of the same Institute in 1855, feels confident he can please all persons in want of any article in his line.

March 1856—ly

MACFARLANE & FERGUSSON,
BOOK, JOB, FANCY and ORNAMENTAL
PRINTERS.
LAW BUILDING, RICHMOND, VA.